

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

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VILLAGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

One would have to wait long until electrical energy reached the small villages from the great power plants. Even if the great plants worked at full power it wouldn't be useful to spread out expensive high tension wires over many kilometers to remote villages. The inclusion of the village into the electrical net lessens the power of the high tension wire and the least break-down in the village net-work would result in interruption of the current to factories which are connected on to that line. And further and possibly more important, in order that the village, which is tied to the high tension wire, would regularly have current it would be necessary to erect transformer stations with expensive installations. Therefore there is not a country which erects only big or only small plants.

In our country, where there are many rivers with strong currents the construction of such small plants, which even don't have a name as yet, is far more profitable than in those countries with quite waters. This possibility of utilizing water streams was realized by our people for many centuries and power has been taken from the rivers in various ways. This inspired the experts of the electro-economic institute to take on the fairly large task of investigating just how much electrical energy is needed by a village in its first stage of electrification. They calculated that every village of a hundred houses needed 10 kilowatts of current in order to light up the houses, the barns, the chicken coops and to install a small motor which would help the peasant in his work. Crews of experts visited some areas in order to investigate water power, what sort of work was needed to improve extraction of power from a river by constructing small dams or pits or working the river bottoms and to conclude how much current would be gotten if a ordinary turbine was installed in place of the mill-wheel. They found out that water mills were principally found on mountain streams with an average fall of four to five meters on whose bottom around 200 leders of water pass in a second. When one would install a turbine beneath such a mill, without any changes, one would get around five kilowatts of electrical current - sufficient for a village of 30 to 50 houses. Approximately 2/3's of our villages have that many houses. On the basis of these statistics experts have constructed the first types of turbines and generators which will light up.

A small metal turbine was constructed by engineer Ivo Vuskovic with the intention of having our factories mass produce them. Engineer Nikola Obradovic, professor of the high technical school of Belgrade, drafted a wooden turbine which could be worked out by any village cartwright cognizant of the fact that our industry is pre-occupied with the construction of machines for big projects of the Five Year Plan, and that we still lack sufficient metal and that our people in the village have great experience in working with wood, he decided to construct a wooden turbine. In the construction operation the most difficult part was to make wheels for the revolving wheel cups. But during construction he calculated on the knowledge and the tools which the peasants had at hand. In the project he envisaged cups which would be flat on one side swollen on the other. Tests have shown that the utilization of water power would be doubled if the ordinary "Balkan" wheels (wooden mill-wheel) would be replaced with such turbines. The turbine showed one more advantage when tested - that it had a "small pitch" and that it would mean a simple type of generator in maintaining constant power and therefore would not need any real maintenance.

Engineer Anton Dolenc, professor of the Zagreb University, constructor of the big generators at Mariborski Otok, also constructed

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a generator which would work in variable waters under difficult conditions, always with the same power. Five different types of small generators were made by Dolenc with the aid of four co-workers from the "Rade Koncar" factory.

The institute of the committee for electro-economy will print small pamphlets which will describe all the work involved in erecting village hydro-electric plants. From these detailed plans, pictures, drawings and explanations, the peasants will learn how to measure pits, make small dams, construct wooden turbines, etc.

(Borba-June 6)

NEW TURBINE

Ljubljana, June 5

The Federal Institute for turbo-machines in Ljubljana successfully completed tests with a small wooden turbine of five kilowatts. These turbines are very simple, and aside from the axis, bearings, and bolts, they will be constructed from wood so that any village cartwright can construct them.

(Borba-June 6)

WORK OF ECE OF UN

Geneva, June 5

At today's morning session of the ECE the Great Britain delegate withdrew his original suggestion and announced that he agreed that the commission hear the representative of the WFTU. Then the discussion began concerning the Soviet suggestion of the resolution of work of the committee for manpower. The Soviet delegation submitted a total of three suggestions of the resolutions: concerning unemployment, discrimination in international trade (in this resolution the USA is mentioned as the country effecting that discrimination while the USSR's economic blockade toward the FPRY is not mentioned) and the suggestion of the resolution concerning aid to the small and middle peasants. Taking part in the discussion the Yugoslav representative, Dr. Vilfan said: "Yugoslav delegation considers that the question of unemployment and the position of the unemployed is a very important question which the committee for manpower should pay attention to, study and report on measures for its solution. It is a different matter concerning the Yugoslav delegations' opinion of the fact that one of the suggestions of the resolution came from the Soviet delegate in this connection, while he, in the same day, submitted a suggestion that discrimination in international trade be removed in spite of the fact that his government not only limits trade of certain articles but has also broken ties with my country and is effecting a complete economic blockade toward the FPRY. It is therefore understandable why the Yugoslav delegation remains very reserved in regard to the motives of the USSR representative in submitting this resolution in connection with the manpower question. We consider the Soviet suggestion submitted out of propagandist intentions and not out of sincere interests to solve the question. Of course, this does not ease, but rather hinders our task. However, the Yugoslav delegation does not consider the way out of the propaganda war is in counter-propaganda, but in the tackling of certain questions on the basis of facts and in attempting to uncover agreeable solutions. The problem of unemployment exists. Why should not an analysis of this problem commence? The Yugoslav delegation considers it possible and necessary to find such a formula which will ease an objective factual analysis."

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Since it was concluded that these problems were under consideration by the Economic Social Council of the UN and other international organizations, Dr. Vilfan pointed out that the ECE, as a regional body, could concern itself with problems which are within its jurisdiction and that this would not have to be within a term of two months as suggested.

"This is the general stand of the Yugoslav delegation - concluded Dr. Vilfan. - In connection with the Soviet delegations' suggestion, the Yugoslav delegation at this moment has no other comments and agrees to consider the question of unemployment and the position of the unemployed."

(Borba-June 6)

NEW COAL MINE

Last year works on the opening of a new mine began near Zajecar, called "Novi Zvezda". By the end of this year a new shaft of 120 meters depth, with a diameter of four meters will be opened. This shaft will have a daily capacity of around a thousand tons aday.

In order that the new mine would work as soon as possible the construction enterprise "Krajina" in Zajecar began preparatory work on the erection of apartment settlements of 20 houses for the miners. Investigations have shown that the thickness of the main artery of coal is around six meters. The coal is of a very good quality, of a young formation and very similar to the coal of the mine "Lubnica". When processed into semi-coke the caloric value of this coal will be between five and six thousand calories. The main consumer of this coal will be the caloric central near by, and the railroads.

(Borba-June 6)

3000 UNEMPLOYED IN GORIZIA

Trieste, June 5

Of 40,000 inhabitants in Gorizia more than 3000 are unemployed workers - it was at the conference of unemployed Gorizia workers yesterday. Unemployment has increased especially in the last five months. A member of the committee of the Federation of Unemployed Workers of Gorizia submitted a report of the difficult working conditions existing and asked that employment be given by the competent authorities. At the meeting it was pointed out that the Italian government promised that it would employ many workers on the land reclamation projects between Gadiska and Krmina. However, works have not yet begun and probably will not for some time. Concluding the meeting the unemployed workers picked out a committee which would demand from the Gorizia prefect the solution of this problem.

(Borba-June 6)

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THE MEANING OF FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

A few days ago there were again some changes in the Sofia cominform cabinet. We should examine these because they are important. The former President of the Presidium of the Saboranje Minco Nejcev has become Minister of Foreign Affairs and has been replaced by the Minister of Defence Georgi Damjanov. The new Minister of Defence is General Paicevski. Poptomov, the last Minister of Foreign Affairs, has only become Vice-President of the Ministerial Council.

Since the 9th September 1944 Bulgarian leaders have changed rapidly. To such an extent that the Ministerial posts might be regarded as a form of seasonal worker. From that 9th September Bulgaria has had 4 premiers. The first was Kimon Georgijev, who later became Minister for Foreign Affairs and is now Minister for Electrification. He was a colonel in the reserve of the Bulgarian Royalist Army. He was Boris' left-hand man, while General Vlkov was his right. All his friends have fled from Bulgaria in order to work from abroad against the new government in Bulgaria. It is hard to imagine that Kimon Georgijev has really evolved. His evolution is only a manoeuvre. The Bulgarian cominformists are certainly the last to understand that, because they have placed G Georgijev in the last place on the ladder of the hierarchy. While formerly he was photographed together with Dimitrov and Kolarov and while in Moscow, alongside Stalin, - now he is in the ante-chamber of Bulgarian cominform diplomacy and politics.

Georgijev was succeeded as premier by Dimitrov, who was taken to Moscow to be cured of an illness and returned a corpse. It is often the case that Moscow's care produces the opposite results.

Kolarov succeeded Dimitrov - He was no luckier than his predecessor, although he categorically refused to go to Moscow, even to greet Stalin on his 70th birthday, he died soon afterwards.

The fourth premier was Vlko Cervenkov, a negative character known for the little bottles of rose oil which he carries about Europe. Also known for the famous cabinet full of seeds which he brought from Moscow and which has become the symbol of Bulgarian slavery and its change from Dimitrov's policy of industrialisation to Stalin's policy of agrarianism.

The Ministry of the Interior has been a little more stable. After Jugov, who was ready to become and was even nominated as Minister of the Interior for the South Slav Federation came his assistant Rusi Hristozov.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this period has had the following personalities: Petko Stajnov, big manufacturer; after him Kimon Gerzeijev, and after him Kulishev Macedonian from Ivan Mihajlov's band, and after him another Macedonian, Vladimir Poptomov who has sold his nationality in order to remain a member of the CC and the politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He has become unsuitable only because he suffered a fiasco in the policy of the Moscow hegemonists in Bulgaria, when after the sharp break of relations with America it was necessary to find a way for approach to England. Because of this it was necessary to search out a man, or a creation with the appearance of a man, who had such connections. Such a man was found in the person of Minco Nejcev. In the fascist past which Bulgaria has lived through he was legal representative of many trading firms connected with the English. In that time

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Minco Nejcev was one of the many former communists who served capitalism in order later in the new period, in the Otecestveno-Front era to be the bearers of the idea of blending the state apparatus with the apparatus of the capitalists. But that does not matter to the cominformists. A man's past means nothing to their masters so long as he is a dutiful servant of the bureaucratic hegemony of Moscow.

Another example of change is the Ministry of Finance. The first Minister was Petko Stojanov, relative of the Bulgarian regent, a big tobacco manufacturer at the time of the German occupation and also a German agent. After him came Ivan Stefanov and the present Minister of Finance Kiril Lazarov, who knows as much about finance as his father, the great landowner and a wealthy man understood of dialectical materialism.

The Ministers of Industry have changed as follows: After Hrista Lilkov, came Petko Kunin, after him his assistant Boris Simov and Simov was replaced by Juzov who issued the order for his arrest. This latter will no doubt be arrested by his former assistant, the present Minister of the Interior Hristozov.

Consider the picture of the Ministry of Agriculture: Derjanski, Alexander Obov, Georgi Traikov, Klisurski and Titko Cervenkov, who is today getting criticism and blame although a member of the politbureau.

Let us end with the changes in the Minister of War. After Damjan Velcev, great friend of Georgijev, came, with great difficulty, Gerogi Damianov who was Dimitrov's man and of course when Dimitrov fell he had to be removed. Even more had he to be removed because in his work he was connected with such personalities as the former Chief of Staff of the Army, one of the most ready military leaders of the new Bulgaria Ivan Kinov and Dojan Balgaranov, Boris Kopcev and others who for unknown reasons were arrested some months ago and are awaiting a new extraordinary trial. Damjanov was replaced by General Pancevski. He is as much a Bulgarian as Rokossovsky is a Pole. Together with Grekov he is the only Bulgarian General who had the honour of taking part from the beginning in the liberation war on the Russian Front. When he came to Bulgaria, for unknown reasons he was not favoured. He was not raised to the rank of General nor given any Bulgarian order. The almighty arm of Moscow has raised him not only to the rank of general and to many Bulgarian orders, but set him up as Assistant Minister and finally Minister of War.

I think that the above examples are sufficient to show the impermanence of Bulgarian Ministers and the game which the Moscow hegemonists play not only with Bulgarian Ministers but also with the fate of Bulgaria. This game shows the existence of a permanent, continuous crisis in the government of the Otecestveno Front in Bulgaria. The cominform lackeys of the Moscow hegemonists in Bulgaria make great efforts and show great talent in striving to subject the Bulgarian peoples' masses to the interest of the great Russian chauvinists, to break the front of socialism in the whole world, but in spite of all that they cannot satisfy their insatiable masters. And they are not in a position to satisfy them because they cannot break the opposition which the Bulgarian people's masses manifest towards their traitorous policy. That opposition speaks of the political consciousness of the Bulgarian people's masses, who do not wish the cominformists imposed on them but wish to build socialism as they were shown by Blagojev and Dimitrov. It speaks of the ever greater, shattering influence which the fight of brotherly Yugoslav peoples and their communist party is effecting. And that fight has a great international significance.

("GLAS" Summary 3 cols.)

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MEETING OF EXECUTIVE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF ZONE B

(Capodistria, 5th June)

"The policy of the Government of the FPRY towards the Yugoslav zone of FTT is in complete harmony with the desires and aspirations of the working masses of the zone, who have welcomed it with great gladness. We have fought arm in arm with the peoples of Yugoslavia, and it is our desire to share with them the joys and hardships of building a better future, and of constructing socialism." This declaration was made by the newly-elected president of the Executive People's Committee of the Eastern zone, Julie Beltram, at yesterday's session of the committee.

Beltram pointed out that reactionary and cominform circles in Italy were pursuing their campaign against the Yugoslav zone of FTT. They pretended that the youth of the zone were being mobilised by force, that the scale of terrorism was being increased and so on, whereas "true freedom and democracy" supposedly reign in their own country. "It was against just such freedom as this", commented Beltram, "that the Istrians fought, and that the Trieste and Italian working masses are at present struggling. By building socialism in every district our toilers are jointly setting the seal of their disapproval upon such 'freedom'. We shall, by our work, break up the campaign of lies and slanders now being waged against us, and acquaint the working masses of Trieste and Italy with our true state of affairs".

Speaking on behalf of the newly elected committee Beltram stressed that it would exert all its strength to accomplish its economic tasks and raise the living standard of the people of the Yugoslav zone. He dwelt on the need for decentralisation in the economic leadership. District and local people's committees will, from now on, take upon themselves a high proportion of such duties and settle them in harmony with local needs and conditions.

In considering the significance of the successes achieved by the workers of the zone in accomplishing the tasks of the 5 year plan, Beltram emphasised that they represented not only a contribution to the economic development of the zone but also the most eloquent reply to the lies and slanders of the reactionary and cominform circles in Trieste and Italy. "We gave them a decisive answer by voting 89% for the People's Front in this year's elections", he said. "These same circles alleged that the elections were in the nature of a plebiscite. But it is ridiculous even to speak of a plebiscite when it is common knowledge that one in eight Istrians fell during the war in the fight against the invader, and for freedom and incorporation in Yugoslavia".

When the committee was constituted, Beltram was elected President, Juraj Markovac, Romano Boneti and Stanko Kovacic Vice-Presidents, and Vladimir Petric Secretary.

After Beltram's speech, the committee adopted a series of resolutions, among them one for the strengthening of financial support for war invalids of the zone.

The meeting was attended, among others, by representatives of the Yugoslav Military Government for the FTT. (Tanjug)

"BORNA")

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SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY

The Seventh Regular Session of the People's Assembly of the PR Macedonia was begun yesterday at Skopje. The following items are on the agenda: draft law on the election of people's deputies for the people's assembly of Macedonia; draft law on amendments and additions to the law on the administrative-territorial division of Macedonia; draft law on the Ilinden (?) memorial; draft law on the suppression of agricultural pests; draft law on fresh water fishing; draft law on the upkeep of residential buildings; draft law on trusteeship; draft law on citizenship of PR Macedonia; draft law on property relations between married couples; confirmation of those edicts of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Macedonia which have been issued in the interval between the fifth extraordinary session and the present regular session of the Assembly.

("FOREA")

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THE LOST COLONIES

The debate on foreign policy in the Italian senate was opened by senator Pastore, member of the Communist parliamentary group. Criticising the government's policy he said: "I am absolutely dissatisfied with the government's announcement. The government has not solved one problem in the realm of foreign policy facing our country since the war. We have lost our colonies. Somalia costs more than it brings in; we are still outside the United Nations, and the problem of Trieste is being solved to our disadvantage."

This dissatisfaction of senator Pastore is typical. In the foreign policy of the Italian government there certainly have been many problems and incidents which were bound to be the object of sharp criticism on principle, from the point of view of a progressive power. But it is not these problems which disturb Pastore. He grieves over the fact that the colonies have been taken from the hand of Italy and that the exploitation of Somalia does not bring in enough money (Pastore ought to know that the UN only gave Italy temporary trusteeship of Somalia, in preparation of "independence" and not to make a profit on it). He is angry because his chauvinistic dreams about Trieste have not yet been realised.

Is it possible to consider that senator Pastore represents the Italian working class in the Italian senate when he complains about the colonies which Italian imperialism has exploited in the extreme for many years and when he complains that Somalia is not sufficiently profitable? No. It is an offence to the Italian working classes who have persistently condemned the policy of Mussolini's colonial empire and whose sympathies are on the side of the brotherly African peoples and their liberation movement.

This time senator Pastore takes the same line as the reactionary elements of big capital and expresses the imperialist desires of the Italian bourgeoisie.

It is not hard to find the roots of the colonial "complaint" of the Cominform senator. When the practice of the Cominform centre is so close to imperialist methods, when, in their economic relations ... with the undeveloped socialist countries they call upon those elements which represent extreme exploitation, is it not natural that there is an attitude for colonies amongst the Italian Cominformists and that they indulge in an imperialist tirade?

("Glas" 5th. June)

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FOR THE ACTUAL RIGHTS OF MAN

According to the United Nations Charter, one of the tasks of the Economic-Social Council, is to prescribe a set of rules on the rights of man and their basic freedom, so as to raise the general standard and respect of man in all states which are members of the UN. The rights which would enter in this set of rules should have been, according to agreement reached in Dumbarton Oaks among the representative forces which fought against Fascism, the minimum which every state on its territory must guarantee to all its inhabitants and which cannot be restricted by its legislature.

Already in 1946 the Economic-Social Council formed a commission which drafted, as a basic document, the project of a Universal declaration on the rights of man and basic freedom; this project was accepted with some amendments and the declaration was solemnly proclaimed at the first part of the Third Session of the United Nations in Paris, on December 10, 1948. This Universal declaration, however, is neither universal according to conceptions of all nations, nor by its contents.

A sharp conflict surged between capitalist countries and countries of Eastern Europe, already during the discussion and work of the commission, including Yugoslavia, regarding the extent of this document. While the capitalist states desired that the declaration should comprise in itself only the so-called classically individual freedoms and political rights, the states of Eastern Europe asked consistently that the economic and social rights of man should be considered as a part of the rights of men. The majority did not accept this conception and therefore a large part of the people considers this declaration, no matter how much it may represent a certain progress, not to have attained that social aim which is set by the United Nations Charter and which is underlined in all documents on Anti-Hitler's coalition, beginning with the Atlantic Charter, which is to lay the foundation stone for ensuring the welfare of mankind. With this non-acceptance of guarantying employment and social insurance in the incapacity for work, a person is offered only formal freedoms, while in fact he is being deprived of the basis for his existence and actual enjoyment of guaranteed rights.

The other controversial point was regarding territorial application of accepted principles. The states-members which have colonies, pretended that their obligations, if they accept any, are representing a direct obligation only to the metropol, and not to other regions too, which they have made control or over which they apply their foreign-political sovereignty. This is how the so-called colonial clause arose. According to the pretensions of those who are backing this clause, a state which enters in the framework of a real union based on this Universal declaration, does not accept by this very fact, to offer a guarantee to inhabitants of those colonies, if it does not give a specific statement that it will extend those obligations also to the entire territory for each of those colonies.

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However, not only countries of Eastern Europe, but also certain more liberal south-American republics, are confirming that theoretically the basic rights are guaranteed to centers (metropolises), but that the question concerns specifically the colonies - because of the subjects and not because of the citizens - and that such a declaration does not represent a progress at all, as it is ensuring further inconsiderate exploitation of the rightless colonial nations.

But, despite the use of this Declaration for demagogic purposes, and in spite of statements made, that a new era was initiated by it, the Declaration has remained only a platonic expression of good will, insofar as such good will exists at all. The opinion was that the Declaration was not forcing the states to make its application, but that it was only giving the text by which the states would become inspired, while a Pact on the rights of man and basic freedom, - which is to represent an obligation agreed upon by the states, would be passed later.

The Commission for the rights of man, continued its work and drafted the Pact itself in May of this year. The so-called classical rights to freedom are qualified as the basic rights, which are in the introduction of all the bourgeois constitutions, but nothing further. Therefore the Pact contains the following rights: right to protection of life and limitation of death sentence, prohibition of harsh and shameful punishments, prohibition of physical cruelties, prohibition of slavery and compulsory labor (except in case of punishment for criminal acts) guarantee of personal freedom, prohibition of imprisonment for debts, freedom of movement, prohibition of arbitrary deportation, guarantee of legal court proceedings, guarantee of the right of defense, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of press, freedom of assembly and discourse, right to education, equality before the law and prohibition of discrimination according to race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, financial status and birth.

While the economic rights are left out, without which there can be no actual basis for the respect of rights of the working people. This Declaration does not include the right to employment, right to insurance, right of workers to join their trade unions.

The Soviet Union did not participate at the session held by the commission, because of the presence of the Kuomintang delegate, and therefore the position of the Yugoslav delegate acquired even greater importance. The Yugoslav proposals, regarding the political rights, demanded even greater precision, and special attention had to be paid to avoid the possibility of double-meaning interpretations. Our delegation asked that a special declaration on freedom of information, beside the general guarantee of freedom of press, should be drafted. This attitude on the part of the Yugoslav delegate was essentially accepted by the majority, which was manifested by the abstinence from voting for the Yugoslav or American proposal.

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The Yugoslav attitude regarding economic freedoms is of especial significance. The Anglo-Saxons affirmed that this was a subject with special conventions which concern the International Labor Organization and that stipulations regarding it should not be included in the Pact. While the Yugoslav delegation insisted that the Commission should begin discussion of essential economic freedoms. The majority was forced to stop and discuss these stipulations at least formally.

The trade union freedom was subject to special intervention on the part of Yugoslavia, because the attitude of capitalist states regarding trade unions and collective protection of workers, is in fact reluctant. Their conception is that the trade unions are ordinary associations and that there is no need to give them special guarantees. The Chicago Convention includes any workers' or employers' union, without acknowledging any right of trade unions to struggle for their interests, but giving them the right only to represent their members, thus putting the labor union on the same level with any other association in general and without giving recognition to any special rights or participation in public life.

With regard to the question of education, Yugoslavia was the only one which requested free education in general, at all levels, including high education, while the western forces together with the USSR were against this, and agreed that free education should be limited only to elementary education.

The situation is similar with regard to the limitation of religion. Yugoslavia was for the abolishment of a mass of restrictions, owing to which some religious sects might be prohibited, while others could acquire freedom from such possibility.

A definite agreement was not reached. Especially with regard to how the states would be controlled in the application of guaranteed rights. There are several proposals: to apply the legal control of the Hague Court, to form a special inquiry commission, that the general secretary would carry out the inquiry. The Yugoslav Government submitted a proposal according to which the states should be under obligation to respect the rights which will be included in the Pact and that other states may be authorized to turn the attention of the UN to the violation of those obligations. According to the proposal made by Yugoslavia, the question - in case of special controversial questions - would be solved by a special commission formed by five persons, selected from a list which would be drawn by lot, and which would be made up of six public workers of each state, especially trade union workers, scientists, artists and publicists.

The question still remains open. But the Pact should be, according to the Yugoslav delegation, an actual

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obligations of states to respect human rights. By cutting them down and leaving out the most elementary rights - that is, if the UN General Assembly accepts the Commissions' proposal - this Pact will not represent any guarantee for man at all, if he cannot have the guarantee of economic rights and if this obligation does not extend itself to all territories which are held by states-members, upon whichever basis. Therefore Yugoslavia will persevere in its struggle for the improvement of the Pact to the extreme possibilities which may be realized at this truly historical moment, so that the Pact might become an instrument, which would be a step further towards international collaboration for progress and peace.

Milan Bartos

(Politika, June 5, 1950)

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A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE LABOR UNION ORGANIZATIONS ON GOVERNMENT ESTATES

Labor unions of agricultural laborers are widespread class organizations. Their fundamental tasks are to extend the required assistance to the managements in organizing their production and improving working discipline, and in organizing socialist competition and the promotion of the initiative of workers; to pay a particular attention to the ideologic and political education of workers, struggling against the small ownership conception which is a hindrance to a more rapid acceptance of the new methods of work and to the development of an attitude of self-responsibility towards the socialist community and property, and to take good care of the well-being of workers both in the material and cultural respect, trying to eliminate the backwardness of these people as inherited of the past.

Our experience every day shows that laborers of agricultural estates are being imbued with a high socialist self-responsibility. It is founded on a new patriotism, that is, on their tendency to participate, together with industrial and other workers, in the noble competitions for building a more prosperous country, which is extending and will extend also in the future even greater possibilities for a happier life. This is the only explanation of the frequency of exceeding norms in agriculture, of higher yields, of improvement of quality of products, and so on.

The author of this article quotes then the example of the regional estate "Podunavlje" which challenged all other agricultural estates to a competition at work, and points out that the efficiency on the agricultural estate "Bleje" had been increased by 30 and in some branches even by 50% thanks to the particular exertions of its laborers.

Bearing in mind the mighty progress of our industry, our agriculture must, according to him, produce more high quality products. A particular role is here assigned to the government sector. But an increased production is dependent, above all, upon efficiency, which is closely linked with willing exertions of every man in every job. An increased productivity cannot be attained without a systematic struggle to diminish the lack of interest, non-adaptability and inertness among some workers. This task can in no way be dodged. It must be accomplished by the organized efforts of our workers' mass organizations and the managements of our enterprises.

We won't say that we are not aware of the existence of labor organizations in the struggle waged by our workers on government estates, but many of the leaders of the labor unions of agricultural laborers are not performing their tasks as leaders of such a workers' mass organization should do. Their poor activity is exhibited on every step, either in poor working discipline, stagnation of production or in a poor cultural life of some workers. As an illustration of this, the author of this article points out that workers engaged by "Proleter" of Srbobran, "Majevica", etc., are getting their wages and foodstuffs with a delay, and that the agri

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cultural estate "Juranici", near Sombor, has neither a library or reading circles of its own. It is a question then, he continues, whether such managements can tell us anything about their care for workers or about their struggle for higher production. What are the labor union organizations on agricultural estates for but for improving conditions of work for laborers, and for an adequate implementation of laws and regulations promulgated by the state tending to increase production and productivity. By performing these two tasks, both the role and significance of our labor unions should be well reflected on the initiative of workers.

Generally speaking, it is the question whether the leadership of labor unions of agricultural workers is consistent in implementing the policy of the Party as expressed in its program, which has been laid down at the Fifth Congress, particularly with regard to the category of workers which still represents a rather backward part of the working class. This program reads: "Labor unions should grow into schools for the political, technical, and cultural development of the working class, enabling it to participate on an even broader scale in state administration, economy and in the cultural activities of the country, in other words, they should be turned into a school for administering state and its economy - into a school of communism."

It is evident that in many cases the policy of the Party is not put into effect. One cannot speak of "labor unions as of schools of communism" if wages are paid after some delay, if workers are not paid in accordance with effort made, and if no attention is paid to their personal requirements.

In many instances, labor union organizations have not yet succeeded even in eradicating the obsolete and to us, foreign conceptions on relations between managements and workers.

Many agricultural laborers were engaged on estates of the old Yugoslavia or on confiscated farms of big land owners. They were taught there to obey their bosses without questioning. The problem with these workers consists in developing their initiative and conscience so as to permit them to undertake steps beneficial both to them and their enterprises. One should try to make them realize that both their own standard of living and progress of our country in general actually depend on their own exertion. Most of these workers are a semi-rural element imbued with the small ownership conceptions that constantly draw it backward. Just for this reason, it is of great importance for these workers to be engaged in various forms of labor union activities which will educate and change them.

Government agricultural estates are an important factor for furtherance of socialism in our villages. Correct treatment of agricultural laborers and a widespread stimulation of their creative initiative is, therefore, of an inestimable importance. This must be borne in mind both by managements of estates and by Party and labor union organizations. By participating in activities, beginning with the care for men up to the most diverse forms of the cultural, political and educational work, our labor unions will play the role assigned to them. And alongside the improvement of their work, there will be seen a growth of self-responsibility and of the desire of agricultural workers for higher production and for new methods of work. This is clearly illustrated in enterprises where the initiative of workers has been greatly promoted and where they are joining, in an ever growing number, those who are now building socialism. (Borba - June 5, 1950, page 1)

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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MARSHAL TITO'S SPEECH

Prokuplje, May 31

On his trip through Serbia Marshal Tito visited the Toplica area, famous for rebellions, as well as the city Prokuplje. He was heartily greeted by over 30,000 workers and citizens of Prokuplje and peasants from the vicinity. Accompanying Marshal Tito on his trip are Alexander Rankovic, Petar Stambolic, Veljko Mitunovic and Slobodan Penezic.

Marshal Tito said the following:

"COMRADES,

"I must heartily thank you personally and in the name of my comrades who have come with me to this glorious reception. I must admit that I am truly surprised that you came in such great numbers to come here to meet me. Here I see something more than an ordinary reception: I see that the people of the Toplica area, an area which is rebellious by tradition, have remained true to their positions in these most difficult times after the war, true to the Party line, the line of developing socialism in our country.

"I would not like to speak about the past, about our NL war, because quite a few years have elapsed. But since this is my first visit here since the liberation I am taking this occasion to thank you for the great devotion and sacrifice which you made during the war, in the struggle for creating the new socialist Yugoslavia. I knew what the people of the Toplica area did from the very beginning, from 1941.

"Even though large areas separated us we were with you in our thoughts. Even though we were far from you, in western Bosnia and other areas we knew that you didn't kneel down even after our defeat in Western Serbia and subsequent retreat into Bosnia. You continued to carry high the flag of rebellion in the struggle for liberation of our land from the German and Bulgarian fascists. I also know your achievements in the first World War when you also gave great sacrifices for the freedom of your homeland because you wished to remain true to the traditions of freedom of your fathers. I am therefore convinced that you will always faithfully guard the traditions of your ancestors in these and perhaps in even more difficult days if they were to come. I know that you would preserve the great achievements of our liberation struggles together with the rest of our people; preserve our beautiful country, the new socialist Yugoslavia.

"I didn't hear that the people of the Prokuplje area weakened after the famous resolution and I thank you for this, Comrades. A people which fought at such a great price during the Liberation struggle and lasted till the last day of it, that people cannot betray its struggle and its sacrifices. You who participated in that struggle and who were witnesses of these glorious efforts, not only you people gathered here but also others throughout the country, you are the witnesses of the great postwar events in the development of our socialist country, you are the witnesses against the infamous, untruthful slanders against our country and its leaders.

"Comrades, when we began to fight on the side of the Soviet Union against the fascist invader in 1941, we did not think of the number of sacrifices because we felt it to be our duty to fight among the first ranks for our liberation. And we fought. In the great Liberation War we proved to the whole world that the peoples of our country did not achieve their freedom gratuitously, but that we

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paid dear daughters of our new Yugoslavia. And today there are people who after all these facts, after all that was suffered by our blood-soaked country during the war, fling in our face the shameful insult that we did not fight but that we were allies of the German fascist occupiers, whom we fought to the bitter end. Those people who create such insults do not deserve our calling them allies any more but rather that we tell them that they are no friends of our country or people.

"Comrades, you are quite well acquainted with all this and I therefore won't speak about this today. But there is one thing which I would like to stress: you do not have to allow any sort of threat to scare you, no matter from where it comes. Why? Because today we are stronger than we ever were in history, because today all the people of Yugoslavia, regardless of nationality, are solidly packed together into a monolithic whole, united in the creation of a better future, in the defense of our glorious homeland, for their socialist homeland. You should not be afraid of threats because our strength is in the unity and fraternity of our people. Our strength lies in the fact that the citizens of our country are conscious of being on the proper road, the road of socialism; that we are building a new socialist society which desires not only to create a better life for the people in our country but also to give an example to other enslaved and unhappy peoples of how one people can develop its creative strength when governing itself.

"Comrades, now I would like to discuss the tasks which are facing us today. You know that we came out of this war, so to speak, naked and without shoes, and that our country was destroyed and ravished from Slovenia to Macedonia and from Montenegro to Vojvodina. All that we had of that which makes a state a state, i.e., communications, industry, etc., was destroyed -- and we began to build our country with our own hands and sweat in order to raise it out of the terrible position which was the doing of many of those who today make themselves out to be great friends of the Soviet Union. They were our enemies then and they are not our friends now and I am convinced that they are not even friends of the people of the Soviet Union.

"In the post-war years we took on the great struggle, the working struggle to develop our country; we began to fulfill the Five-Year plan. Why didn't we leave the Five-Year plan aside and just mend that which was destroyed? Because this is a glorious struggle, as I said a few minutes ago, which was not only carried out to rid ourselves of an occupier but also to create something better than our ancestors had, even though we would have to endure hardships for a few years. By just rebuilding that which was left or that which old Yugoslavia had, we would not create a better life for our people. Our people once again would become an object of exploitation of foreign and domestic capitalists, and our wealth would go abroad. Our cities would remain small and backward, our communications weak, in a word -- our land would be such as it was during old Yugoslavia. And you know what Old Yugoslavia was like.

"We were quite conscious of the significance of the struggle we took on when we began the Five Year plan. We did not undertake this with uncertainty; we knew what to expect and we knew that we would have great difficulties to create the goal which we place ourselves. But we did this in order to, by fulfilling the Five Year plan, crystallize the desires of our people for a better life. Today, after three and a half years of work on the Five Year plan, we see the glorious results of the efforts which our working people have jointly put forth. We see them everywhere throughout the land. There is not a single area which does not have new buildings, factories, schools, railroad lines, roads, etc. This which we have built in

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three and a half years could never have been built in Old Yugoslavia. Why? Because there wouldn't be any resources, since the capitalists had authority and the surplus created by the workers filled the pockets of both foreign and domestic capitalists. Today, however, the surplus created by our working people is utilized for the creation of new factories, roads, railroads, apartment houses and other objects.

"Our difficulties emanate from the fact that we must daily look for and discover sources of means among ourselves. No one is giving us anything gratuitously. Don't you imagine that the Soviet Union attacked us in this manner because it supplied us overabundantly; and we did not register the proper gratitude. We did not get any thing from them in the way of free aid, and since we could not get a fraternal aid, we, of course, were not willing to be the object of exploitation by that so-called older brother. Is there any difference between exploitation by a capitalist or by an older brother? For the exploited one there exists no difference. He suffers regardless of who is exploiting him. Comrades, we could not permit this. Other things are hidden ^{behind} this but I do not plan to speak of it today. This which I have said - I have mentioned only because it has a connection with the gravity and the gloriousness of the efforts which we are putting forth in the consummation of our Five Year plan.

(to be continued on next
page)

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"Comrades, I know that you feel that effort very severely. For three and a half years and more to be stretched like a cord, to take part in working actions, on all sides to give the products of the village for the feeding of our workers in the factories and businesses, in the towns and in the backward areas - it is obvious that that is not easy. But things are not easy for any of us. I would like to tell you peasants who are here today that you should not believe anyone who says that today in our country there exist people who would profit from your work. Today in our country everyone strives according to his ability and according to his possibilities. He who does not do that in our country has not the right to eat: today no-one can misuse another. The misuse of one man by another ceased in our country at the moment when we introduced our constitution, when we carried out the expropriation of the means of production and gave them into the hands of the workers and working peasants. But there is something else: there are people in our country who still have different opinions on our collectives, on our people's unity, in which everyone must contribute their part. It would be a mistake to think that in our country there are no longer people who are not inclined towards us, who do not love the new Yugoslavia, people who on their own initiative or the initiative of various underground propaganda tell of some third or fourth new something, in fact they long and hope for this to change. These are old sons comrades. This is no longer old Yugoslavia which if a rifle or gun goes off somewhere will fall to pieces as if made of glass. This is new self-reliant and sold Yugoslavia which has been forged on all the battlefields of our country, here live those fighters who have marched across all our mountains in the fight against the enemy, here is our wonderful youth which is passing its test in working actions and which is body and soul for new Yugoslavia, because it knows that in it today a happier and better future is being made for our youth and our peoples. What force today would dare to oppose the huge strength of 8 million members of the people's front in our country, where are those who would be able to oppose such a majestic organization as is our communist party, the advance guard of all the workers of our country?" (Loud and prolonged applause).

"I am not saying this comrades to threaten anyone but to show you how absurd it is when it is still possible to find an individual who thinks and speaks this way, who is swayed by such underground propaganda. Such people should not be allowed to sway you, they should not be believed, you should not let yourselves in any way be drawn into such discussions. We know our way: we have no other way than the way to socialism and we are ready to perish to the last man if that is necessary, if anyone should try to slow up the achievements of the great liberation war. No kind of force, neither that little King Pete with support from abroad nor any other person with any other kind of ally, would succeed in the attempt again to force upon us the old order of exploitation of man by man." (Applause). "Today neither anyone outside nor from within can any longer overcome that monolithic force which was forged in the fire of the great liberation war and in the fire of the great working struggle of today for the building of socialism."

"Comrades, there still remain for us a year or two which in their strain will equal the past years, because we still have some very important tasks before us. It is necessary therefore that we exert every effort to finish our five year plan and to feel what socialist Yugoslavia means, what is meant by a planned economy, etc. You yourselves know, Comrades, that I have never

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said that it is still hard for us today without fixing a period for which that will last. I have not said that, but you yourselves see the results of the majestic efforts of our working people and you are conscious that just because that has been created with difficulty we must exert further effort in order to complete the plan to build our heavy industry and the rest of that which represents the basis for our further development. For that we need vast means. Do not think that anyone has poured that out on us: those 20 and 40 millions of which there has been talk for a year and a half, a weaker state can also get. But even that which we have got - we did not get because we passed over to their camp, as it is said from the ^{other} side." (Approval). Do not think comrades that we will ever sell ourselves for I don't know what kind of loans. If anyone wishes to give us a loan, let them: we know that they will also profit by that, because we will return that loan with interest. For that loan we will buy from them machines which they manufacture, but they will also from that have advantage because they will sell their goods. We say: if you wish on that basis, fine - if not, we don't need it. We shall in that case, perhaps, have to prolong certain things, but we will not leave our road. And when we say something - we do not make phrases, but, we say that it is so and in no way otherwise. We conduct not a masked but an open policy, an open economic policy towards other countries and an open general foreign policy towards all countries. We are today the only neutral and independent country, which has no kind of obligations, either to the East or to the West". (Applause). "We are not indebted to anyone for anything which we should not be able to return.

"Comrades, in the West, for the present, because they know the strength of our people, the strength of our country, they have stopped their pressure on us, but those in the East carry out daily the bitterest campaign against our country and have already done so for two years although that campaign up till now has remained barren". (Approval). "No-one, comrades, can make something so simply by saying it. No-one in the world can believe that we are a fascist country, when we are not, when you see the hammer and sickle on our flag, when we have liquidated capitalism and taken the factories from the capitalists, when we have put the means of production into the hands of the working people". (Applause). "What is fascism, what is a fascist country comrades? Fascism has its social structure - and a fascist country is capitalist. German capital, German monopoly created Hitler as its striking fist in order that it could suppress the progressive workers' movement in Germany, in order that large German capital could, without any control and responsibility exploit the German worker. That is fascism. But we, we are a socialist country: we have a people's government. (In our country there are not district overseers and various governors who are sent from Belgrade and imposed on the people against their will), the people choose their councillors from their own midst, and besides that we have all the main attributes of a socialist country." (Approval). "Therefore our new Yugoslavia is - a socialist country.

"And that which they tell about us, they cannot use even for their internal purposes, because not even in their own countries will any intelligent and honest person believe them. Further, they say and have said that we have sold ourselves to the imperialists. In 1948 they said that that would be in the course of a few months, and when it did not happen, they simply said that we had already gone into the imperialist camp. When that did not catch on either

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because the Americans too and others in the West say that it is not so and everyone can see that it is not true, they simply call us fascists because they have to find some new name. But that also will pass, and that will not help them, and we will remain as stainless as the sun. We will take care that no kind of slander will be able to materialise, that no kind of provocation will drive us to soil the high raised standard of Marx-Lenin under which we have fought all our life and for which we will die if necessary. No-one has the right, comrades, to cast in our faces such vile slanders". (Protests).

"Today, comrades, the truth about the new Yugoslavia is breaking for itself an irresistible way throughout the whole globe. The new Yugoslavia has an ever-increasing number of friends throughout the world. Ever more numerous and boldly the most progressive people in science and other working people are declaring themselves for the new Yugoslavia, fighting so that the truth about our country shall prevail. And we must continue with that fight, the fight for progressive people, the fight for truth in the world. And that fight, comrades, is not easy. One of the strongest means for victory in that fight for truth is the unity of our ranks, is the completion of all our obligations when the prestige of our country is in question, that is when it is a question of the building of socialism in our country. That is the best way. With facts we must show that our country is socialist. We do not use empty phrases and we say to the whole world: if any-one asserts that we are fascists - let him come to our country and convince himself that we are socialists. And what do they do? They conduct today the most violent campaign to prevent people from coming to our country in order to verify on the spot what is true and what is not. But the truth, in spite of that, penetrates for itself a road and every day further conquers and in the end truth about our country will prevail. The countenance of our people will shine before the whole world, as a people which has been capable of raising its voice even against the greatest force, a voice for its rights, for the victory of truth." (Applause).

"Here, comrades, is the reality of our work. Let us build socialism, let us fulfil our obligations, let us be united, do not let us allow anyone to impede our labours - I assure you that the victory will be ours"!

The speech was greeted by long applause. After that Marshal Tito spent some time in conversation with representatives of the local and county committees of the party and the people's councils, who, led by the Secretary of the regional council Milija Radovanovic, came to greet him.

On the occasion of his visit to Frukuplje Marshal Tito presented 100,000 dinars for a rest centre and pioneer organisation.

With a hearty send off Marshal Tito and the other guests left Frukuplje at about 15.00 hours.

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FIFTH SESSION OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS AT GENEVA

(Geneva, 31st May)

The fifth session of the European Economic Commission begins tomorrow in the Palace of Nations at Geneva.

It is being held at a time when the economic position of Europe has changed significantly: from the end of the war until quite recently it was the sellers who had the whip hand, since, owing to scarcity, they could always find a market for their goods. But now the market has passed into the control of the buyers. These changes will therefore be closely reflected, both in the review of the present work of the commission and in the discussions about its future role.

The primary task of the present session will be the amelioration and strengthening of intra-European trade. And this, as we see it, must inevitably call forth certain difficulties arising from the swing in the market. On the one hand there is the problem of finding a market for the produce of developed countries, and on the other hand, that of providing backward countries with technical aid to help their development and of enabling them to furnish themselves with the articles they require. The question of the financing of trade exchanges is here of critical importance. And the fact the one international body is discussing all this - an organ of UNO - is of great importance: if the strengthening of economic relations between nations is carried out through the medium of an international organisation, then each individual country - and the small ones in particular - is to a considerable extent protected from various powerful forms of pressure. The executive secretary of EEC Mirdal, has prepared a report about the work of the commission to date; and a detailed analysis of this will be made in the course of the discussions. The report finds that the commission has not succeeded in its most vital task: that of helping war-damaged countries. The work of the committee for coal, steel, transport and timber (that of collecting production data for the purpose of exchanging and distributing these products) has been rated successful. The committee of electrical energy has worked on a number of European problems, but has been brought to a halt by the problem of finance. Negative results have been attained by the committees on agrarian questions and the development of trade by the committee for industry and material has been affected by the blind alley into which the former have got themselves. The report attributes these failures to the cleavage between two groups of countries in Europe.

The report finds that the economy of the countries of Europe is complementary, but that the political units of the "East" and the "West" do not make use of each other. It therefore proposes that a multilateral European treaty should be concluded first of all, as a basis for bilateral agreements: this treaty would bind the "Western" countries to buy agricultural produce from the "East" for a considerable period of time, and oblige them to supply the East with non-war materials to a corresponding value. Mirdal also stresses the need to discuss the problems of finances and price-fixing.

As the report says, the fact is that the political cleavage of Europe is the real stumbling block in the path of the commission, and it cannot succeed in its work until relations between the countries of Europe are re-established, and until a real desire is

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manifested for international co-operation in the economic field. (Clearly, such economic co-operation is a pre-requisite of political co-operation in UNO). But there is one premise in the report which might prove rather dangerous to co-operation, and to individual states. That is that the course recommended in the report is really the seeking of a means to bring together two blocks, and to initiate negotiations between them qua blocks. This would mean not only that the division into blocks would be further emphasised, but that all countries which are carrying out independent policies would be driven to align themselves with one side or the other. Such a course is beyond all doubt against the interests of international co-operation. In order to foster economic relations between nations (and to foster and strengthen their general co-operation as well) what is required, instead of a policy of blocks, is to further the independent development of each individual country. Goodwill must be shown, not only in word but in deed. The session of the EEC will demonstrate beyond doubt whether the various noble impulses to which individual governments have given expression find any real basis in their concrete efforts.

J.L.

("BORBA")

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MEETING OF WORLD COMMITTEE OF PEACE ADHERENTS -- STATEMENT BY JOHN ROGGE
London, May 31

John Rogge, Vice President of the World Committee of Peace Adherents, today demanded at a meeting of a branch of this committee in London that the Committee of Peace Adherents of Yugoslavia be once again accepted into membership of the international movement of Peace Adherents. As it is known, Yugoslavia was excluded from membership by a unilateral decision of the committee upon the initiative of the Cominform members of this movement within the framework of the campaign of the Cominform against our country.

The branch of the World Committee of Peace Adherents considered among other things, at its meeting in London today, the preparations for the second World Congress of the Adherents of Peace. Speaking on this point of the daily agenda, John Rogge submitted a suggestion to the branch asking that the committee of Peace Adherents of Yugoslavia be invited to once again join the World movement of Peace.

The branch of the World Committee passed a decision by a majority vote which states that it is not competent to discuss the suggestion of John Rogge. The French delegate, Farge, submitted a suggestion that the draft be sent to all national committees for their perusal. John Rogge agreed to this while the Soviet delegate refused this suggestion.

After a prolonged discussion the branch decided that Rogge's suggestion be considered on the next plenary meeting of the World Committee of Peace Adherents at which time further preparations for the second World Congress of Peace Adherents will be discussed. The date of the meeting of the plenary session has not been decided.

(Borba-June 1, 1950)

WHAT HAS THE ADVENTUROUS POLICY OF THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT LED UP TO

The decision of our Government temporarily to stop the work of our Legation at Tirana came after a number of discriminatory measures applied by the Albanian authorities to our diplomats in Albania. Back in the middle of 1948, the Cominformist leadership of Albania started a series of inhuman and brutal actions with the aim of rendering impossible the return to the homeland of Yugoslav citizens, and, contrary to all the principles of international law and customs among civilized countries, to prevent the work and functioning of the diplomatic representations of the FPRY at Tirana. What is more, by constantly increasing the regime of pressure and maltreatment, the Albanian Government has always worked on making impossible the stay of the personnel of our Legation in Albania.

Back at the beginning of 1949, the Albanian police, acting on orders of Enver Hoxha and his clique, brutally violated the diplomatic immunity and extra-territorial rights of our press attache, Janko Havlicek, by breaking by force into his flat and, despite his energetic protests and warning that he was in the building of the Yugoslav Legation which enjoys extra-territorial rights, taking away two Yugoslav citizens who were temporarily living there pending repatriation. That this brutal violation of extra-territorial rights was a part of a planned action aimed against our Legation, is borne out by the fact that on that same day two officers of the Yugoslav Legation were jailed. In addition to this, the same night the Albanian police authorities carried out a raid on other Yugoslav citizens. A few days after this event, the Albanian police agents jailed: Kostic-secretary of the Legation of the FPRY; and two other officers of the Legation, namely Damjanovic and Kabic,...although they knew very well

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that they were jailing diplomatic representatives of the FPRY.

In the same way, an officer of the Yugoslav shipping agency at Drac (Durazzo), Ristic, was maltreated by the Albanian authorities soon after the publication of the Cominform resolution. He was forbidden to eat in hotels and restaurants, so that he was forced to go hungry. After a lot of maltreatment, the agents of the Albanian Security Force took away from Ristic all his personal belongings and money, and thus, hungry and robbed, put him across the frontier. This inhuman behaviour is the more grave in view of the fact that Ristic has serious lung trouble.

By continuing to apply other hostile measures against the citizens of the FPRY and members of the Yugoslav Legation, the Albanian authorities in January of this year, in a period of 15 minutes, three times stopped in the street the officers of the Yugoslav Legation at Tirana, Fasko and Urbancic, and demanded their documents. On the day following this incident, the Albanian police agents stopped in the street our Charge d'affaires, Drago Flis, and tried to take him to the police station. The peak of these discriminatory measures of the Albanian authorities is represented by the recent, renewed drastic restriction of movement of the personnel of the Legation of the FPRY; the personnel of our Legation is now allowed to move only within the limits of the town of Tirana, and our other citizens only in the center of the town.

Our Government has protested to the Albanian Government against all these unheard of and insulting behaviours of the Albanian authorities, and in a number of notes has asked the Albanian Government to put an end to this regime of pressure and restriction of the work of the Yugoslav Legation. But, the Cominformist leaders of Albania in their hatred against the Socialist Yugoslavia and her people, have intensified the shameful man-hunt of our citizens, instead of putting an end to the persecution of our representatives and other Yugoslav citizens. In order to excite the hostility and create extreme tension in the relations with the FPRY, the adventurous leadership at Tirana has violated diplomatic immunity, grossly violated international law and customs, and has continued its brutal game of stopping in the street the personnel of the Yugoslav Legation and asking them to produce their identity cards, of jailing and otherwise insulting them. Such a foolish policy of the Albanian leadership which is contrary to the interests of the Albanian people - a fact which, naturally Enver Hodza and his captains do not take into account - has led up to temporary stoppage of contact with Albania, despite the friendship and love which the Albanian people cherish for the peoples of Yugoslavia.

But, let the Cominformists at Tirana remember one thing... all their abortive attempts at undermining the reputation which our country and our leadership enjoy with the people of Albania, will turn into a shameful fiasco, in the same way as have failed all the attempts of the Czechoslovak Cominformists, and of the other lackeys of the Cominform, at suppressing the love and friendship of the peoples of the Eastern-European countries for the New Yugoslavia. The unheard of crimes which are today being committed in the Cominform countries against Yugoslav citizens, in order to induce them to renounce their fatherland, have not only missed their target, but on the contrary, have revealed before the democratic public the one who is really responsible for all these shameful activities.

(Rad-June 1, 1950*)

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRECO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS DEPENDS PARTLY ON
THE POSITION OF OUR MINORITY

In his announcement to the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly comrade Kardelj mentioned the question of the position of our national minority in Greece, emphasising the need for solving this question which is of interest to our public. This announcement, naturally, met with hostile reaction in the Greek right-wing press which tried to distort the meaning of comrade Kardelj's words, resorting to crude lies and trumped-up statements. The Athens papers "Katimerini" and "Agoropolis" and others whose attitude towards Yugoslavia and the normalisation of the Greco-Yugoslav relations is well-known, changed around Kardelj's words in such a way as to ascribe Yugoslavia with territorial aspirations and to interpret the interests of our public in the position of our minority as an interference in Greek internal affairs.

Writings of this kind by the extreme reactionary Athens papers surely show the intentions of certain elements in Greece who try thereby to jeopardize Greco-Yugoslav relations, to obstruct the improvement of these relations and, by misusing this question to poison the atmosphere of mutual trust which has begun to develop. Therefore, this artificially created excitement over the alleged territorial aspirations of Yugoslavia has made no particular impression as they had expected, any more than they have on those people in Greece, who would like to see an improvement in relations with their neighbour.

However, recent announcements which followed the writings of this press which categorically denied the existence of a Macedonian national minority in Greece, have aroused the bitter fillings of our public, simply because they come from those people from whom such an attitude was not expected. These announcements, regardless of who is behind them, will not be favourable to Greco-Yugoslav relations; and by insisting that a Macedonian minority does not exist on Greek territory, the further development of these relations can only be obstructed.

There does exist a national minority in Greece. It is part of the same Macedonians who live in Yugoslavia. This is an indisputable fact and it is not necessary to discuss it. Neither is it a thing known in Yugoslavia and unknown in Greece and other countries. The Macedonians in Greece themselves have given sufficient proof of this and their voice has often been heard. But the amazing announcements that there exists no Macedonians in Greece can still be heard and, unfortunately, we will have to say a few words to people who make these announcements about various historical facts which very clearly show that a Macedonian national minority in Greece existed, that it has won through in spite of the attempts to denationalise by force, and that in spite of even physical extermination Macedonians do live in Greece, having conserved their national characteristics which they will not give up for any price, regardless of the efforts of the ill-intentioned or the errors of the well-intentioned.

Up till 1946 (when research work was carried out in the regions where the national minority in Greece lives - North of the line Drammos, Salonika, the Mesta estuary) the most numerous of the population in that part were Macedonians. At that time there were 354,000 Macedonians, 195,000 Turks 68,000 Greeks and 63,000 of other nationalities. The Macedonians therefore, were at that time in an absolute majority. Up to the Balkan wars

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in spite of huge events such as the Ilindenski Rising in 1903, the number of the Macedonians remained the same. But by the end of the Balkan war in 1913 the numerical relations began to change. At that time the Greek Army exterminated tens of thousands of Macedonians. According to the Carnegie inquiry in the Balkans the Greek Army had destroyed 161 villages and had burned 16,000 houses. In the place of those who were driven out they colonised Greeks or greekophile Arumanians. The greatest change in the proportions of the population in Aegean Macedonia came about through the transfer of Turks from Greece and Greeks from Turkey which happened as a result of the Greek defeat in Asia Minor in 1922 and the Treaty of Losanne in 1923. The Greeks drove out all the Mahametians and Macedonian Mahametians to Turkey and they settled the Greeks who had been driven out of Turkey in that part of Greece where the Macedonians predominated. On that occasion also, almost 70,000 Macedonians were driven out to Bulgaria and Greeks were put in their place. Since the last war when the Macedonians in Greece fought bravely against the occupier, about 20,000 Macedonians have been driven out of Greece. In spite of all these persecutions, there are still a great many Macedonians in Greece and in certain districts such as Kostur, Lerin and Voden, they are in an absolute majority. At that time the Greek press did not dispute the number of Macedonians in Greece and some papers, for instance, "Ethnikos Kirix" on the 21st January 1946 wrote that there were 120,000 Macedonians in Aegean Macedonia. At any rate even this greatly diminished number shows that a Macedonian minority does exist in Greece. However, this large Macedonian minority in Greece never, even today, enjoyed the rights of a national minority. The Macedonians in Greece were always forbidden to use their mother tongue. There were never any schools which taught in the Macedonian language. They were prevented from having even lawful political organisations. This is the situation which white naturally arouses concern and anxiety and more than that it arouses bitter feelings amongst our public, who cannot and will not remain indifferent to the persecution of their brothers in Greece, whose position, judging by the announcements has not been rectified.

During the Second World War waged by the anti-fascist coalition, the Macedonians in Greece took an active part in the struggle against the occupier and his supporters. Fighting bravely for the liberation of Greece they anticipated that their future position in free Greece would be decided, when Greece was liberated from the occupier. However, when the war came to an end, their position was not improved in the least. On the contrary, they were persecuted as never before as a reward for their participation in the National Liberation War. Our public have followed the sufferings of their fellow-nationals in Greece with anxiety and hope that by the normalisation of our relations with Greece that the position of our fellow-nationals would be improved, that they will be recognised as a national minority and will be allowed to make use of those rights which national minorities enjoy in all democratic countries.

When our public speaks about the existence of a national minority in Greece, when it is concerned with its position, it speaks from two points of view: first, because it knows that part of our people who speak the same language exist in Greece, and secondly, because this is a question of democracy in Greece.

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The attitude towards the national minority, towards the members of other nationalities in a country has always been a criterion for the democratic ideals of a regime. It is difficult to speak of democracy and freedom in a country which disputes these things by not allowing the use of the mother tongue of a minority and which refuses to allow them to have their own cultural societies. Democratic freedom is indivisible. It cannot exist to members of one minority alone and not exist for another minority whatever the proportion. To deprive one part of the people of democratic rights means that the regime which does so deprives itself of the rights to call itself democratic giving preponderance to the ultra-nationalist and chauvinist elements. There is a wide spread opinion which has its adherents in Greece that it would poison the international atmosphere to raise the question of national minority since this is an obstacle to friendly relations amongst nations and makes international co-operation and the preservation of peace more difficult. In addition to this one might emphasise the argument that the raising of this question is the necessary consequence of territorial demands. This opinion is only partially correct and only in certain cases: when the question of national minorities is raised where that question does not exist. However, if that question does in practice exist when there is a national minority in a country, then the raising of that question is in the interests of developing relations with a country, part of the population of which lives within the territory of the other country. In so far as the rights of a minority are ensured, not to mention the recognition of that minority, relations between countries will develop towards the consolidation of friendly relations which will be all the better if the minority rights are expanded and guaranteed.

Our public knows that the Greek Government came to power after the elections at which the political groups which had the trust of the Greek people, because of their promise of democratic freedom, had won. Our public greeted this victory which represents the success of the Greek people in the struggle for their freedom hoping at the same time that the development of democracy in Greece will influence the position of our minority. That is why the concern of our public must be taken from that point of view. The more democratic freedom and rights our minority is given, the better will be the relations between the two countries and conversely, the more they insist that there is no Macedonian minority in Greece the more relations will suffer.

Hence, to repeat once more the announcement of comrade Kardelj, that is to say, that part of it which had become a subject of the political speculation of those elements which regard the development of Greco-Yugoslav relations with a jaundice eye: "This does not mean that these measures (resuming rail and post communications etc. - Ed.) exhaust all the questions to be settled between the two countries. There are also questions which are of great concern to our public. Such a questions, for instance, would be the position of the Macedonian national minority in Greece".

("Borba" - 1st June 1950)

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STATEMENT MADE BY JOHN ROGGI AT PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

The movement for peace must not be identified with any kind of foreign policy".

New York, May 31st.

Mr. John Roggi, Vice-President of the American Progressive Party and World Committee of Partisans of Peace, held a press conference, before leaving for London, where he will be present at the meeting of the Bureau of World Committee of Partisans of Peace. He emphasized, during the conference, that he will ask from the Committee - which is to discuss the question of the forthcoming congress - to stop with the discriminatory and hostile policy against Yugoslavia. Roggi will also propose that the movement for peace should be placed upon a much wider scale than it was until the present, and that those who are working for peace and who are representatives of organizations in the USA, such as: Trygve Lie, Henry Wallace, Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator MacMahon, Philip Murry, Herbert Evatt, Telford Taylor, David Lilienthal, should be invited to be present during the Congress of the World Committee of Partisans of Peace.

"The movement for peace - said Roggi - must not be identified with the foreign policy of any individual country. I refer in this matter especially to the USA and USSR.

"The movement of peace must not turn into a condemnation of a certain group in a country. We must not allow that a new dogma or doctrine, should develop itself in the world. We must not create a new Mecca or a new Rome, either in Moscow nor Washington, or in any other place in the world.

"We must accept the fact, that often there are several ways of fulfilling something^{so}, that every country may make its own reforms for the solution of its own difficulties in harmony with the development of its history and in conformity with its own ways of living. There are no two countries which can develop themselves in an identical way, nor can anyone expect this. Neither the American capitalism nor the Russian communism should try to force themselves upon any other country.

"There should be a sincere collaboration in the strengthening of the United Nations. Although they should never become so strong as to create a concentration of power in a single place, either in Washington or Moscow, but they nevertheless have to be so strong as to ensure full respect of those stipulations of Article 1. of the United Nations Charter, in which it is said, that the United Nations have for aim "the development of friendly relations among states on the basis of respecting the principles of equality and self-determination of the peoples and taking other necessary measures for the strengthening of universal peace".

"We must work for the United Nations, which will make the big nations behave towards the small nations as towards equal partners. We must have such a United Nations

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Organization, which will ensure for all nations - for the small just as for the big - the right to solve their internal difficulties in their own way, without the intervention of any other country or group of countries.

"One of the things which we must do, and which will help us in our tasks, is to drop the bad habit, which we have introduced in the world, of accusing and counter-accusing each other, not only such as has been the case between the USA and the USSR but also between the countries of the Cominform and Yugoslavia.

"We must extend our basis of work and introduce into discussion all those who are working for peace, even though they might not agree with us in other matters."

Roggi prepared a resolution in this spirit, which runs as follows:

"With the aim of extending the field of agreement, and with the aim of preventing further deeper dissensions among the peace-loving democratic forces of the world, we have decided to send our cordial invitation to the Partisans of Peace of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia to attend and participate at the forthcoming second world congress of Partisans of Peace, and find together with us the means and ways for preserving peace in the world.

"We have decided further and in the same spirit, that our secretary general should invite, among the names of persons proposed by members of our committee, various persons and representatives of other groups and organizations who are working for peace."

"I know that the first part of my resolution is controversial - added Roggi. This question, however, has risen through the committee's activity last year, when it proposed that Yugoslavia should become excluded from this organization. Now that the question is already set, I do not see the way to prevent myself from taking an attitude in connection with it.

"Various other international organizations have also raised the question of excluding the Yugoslav representatives.

"According to my opinion, the consequences of such activities should be repaired.

"It has been said that these actions were founded, for the greater part, upon Rajko's alleged admissions. I consider, however, that those admissions do not represent sufficient enough basis for such actions.

"Admissions obtained under circumstances similar to those under which Rajko was, offends our conception of the trial. If such an admission is well looked into, then it is clear that it does not represent a basis for accusation.

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"There is another difficulty in connection with Rajko's admission. Four of the persons for whom Rajko states that they were together with him in the concentration camp in Vichy - i.e., Bebler, Mrazovic, Maslaric and Vukmanovic - deny of having been there. I spoke personally with two of them - Bebler and Mrazovic. They have given me convincing proofs that they were not there where Rajko confirmed. I cannot give priority to a controversial avowal over the statements of those men.

"I will not judge whether Rajko was guilty or innocent. That I do not know. I simply state, that his alleged admission is above all controversial, and if beside this, those four persons are denying that which he has said, then Rajko's avowal does not offer a correct and sufficient basis for excluding a country from the membership of an international organization. I would like, that this organization, the aim of which is to gather around itself all forces of peace in the world, should be the first to return to Yugoslavia its membership.

"Such an action would be a step further towards world peace" - concluded John Roggi. (Tanjug)

(Borba, June 1, 1950)

DO NOT DETACH

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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MARSHAL TITO SPEAKS IN PRISTINA.

On the 31st May, Marshal Tito accompanied by Alexandar Rankovic, the Vice-Premier of the Federal Government, Petar Stambolic Premier of PR Serbia, Veljko Micunovic a Minister of the Federal Government, Slobodan Penezic a Minister of the Government of PR Serbia and Dusan Mugosa President of the League of Co-operatives of Serbia, visited Kosmet and went to the monastery of Gracanica, Pristina, Kosovska Mitrovica and Trepca.

Marshal Tito passed through Pristina on his way to Gracanica at about 8 o'clock in the morning and was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by the Serbs, Shiptars and Montenegrins of that town.

He was enthusiastically greeted by the population of the village of Gracanica and the surrounding districts who had gathered in front of the old monastery. Marshal Tito and the other guests, Djoko Pajkovic the Secretary of the Regional Committee of the CPY for Kosmet and other representatives of the Party and the people's authority for Kosmet, looked over the famous frescos of the Serbian Mediaeval artists and inspected the harmonious architecture of this imposing 14th Century building.

In the large space around the railway station buildings, the workers of Kosmet of the three nationalities, who are side by side building a new and better life for themselves were gathered. Marshal Tito received the representatives of the producer co-operatives from the entire province and after them, distinguished workers from the Trepca mine. He remained with them some time and conversed with them about their life and work and the needs of the workers, the working peasants and other employees of the Kosmet.

At about 10 o'clock, Marshal Tito greeted the crowd. About 50,000 people from Pristina and the surrounding places and the representatives of the people from all parts of the Kosmet applauded him at length, singing songs and expressing their desire to hear his speech. Katica Milojevic and Radusa Djurovic greeted Comrade Tito on behalf of the Anti-Fascist Women and presented him with a bouquet.

In the presence of the leaders who had travelled with him, and Generals Radovan Vukanovic and Voja Kovacevic, the representatives of the Regional Committee of the CPY and the People's Committee, Milos Cvorovic the Secretary of the Town Committee of the Party, Asim Mustafa the President of the Town Committee of Pristina and other representatives of the people's authority, Marshal Tito delivered the following speech:

"Comrades, I greet you on my own behalf and on behalf of the comrades who came to you with me. I wish to tell you straight away that I am happy to have come to this district, for the first time in my life where the unity and brotherhood of our peoples, the Serbs, Montenegrins and Shiptars is welded together ("Long live brotherhood and unity").

I will not speak to you about the problems of our economy and agriculture, because I have already talked about this with your delegations which have visited me, but I would like to say a few words about this brotherhood and unity. You know that our liberation war had as its basic aim, right from the beginning to create

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brotherhood and unity amongst all the peoples of Yugoslavia. And why did our Communist Party set itself just this aim? Because we knew and had seen from the experience of old Yugoslavia what the fostering of chauvinism and national hatred amongst the peoples meant and what it means if a hegemonistic clique subdues other nations. We have seen the damage done by this policy and its dreadful results, which came to light at the time when the darkest hour came upon our people and when danger threatened not only of occupation but of extermination at the time of the fascist invasion of our country. This invasion found us divided, and torn apart, by national hatred and because of this it was not hard for the occupier to achieve his aim and, at least temporarily, to enslave our country. But the Communist Party of Yugoslavia never betrayed its people: the struggle for the national equality of all our peoples, which was written on our banners from the foundation of the Party as it was written in the great works of Marx and Lenin. It was we alone who carried out the great ideals of brotherhood and unity and equality amongst peoples. Today we can say and can be more convinced than ever that our peoples were saved simply because the Communist Party strove against fascism under this slogan. This was our battle cry which carried and inspired enthusiasm and the unlimited sacrifice of all the fighters throughout our country and we can say that we won, thanks to that slogan, which has been realised today and which is now written not only on our red flag with the hammer and sickle but in the hearts of all our socialist citizens.

I would be able to say a great deal about our past struggle, but you know about our struggle, many of you took part in it, and it is well-known to you all. I would like, however, to speak of something else, which is in connection with that which I spoke about a little while ago - that is to say, the efforts, the renewed efforts to break the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. Who is it who wishes to break our brotherhood and unity? It is those people who fought together with us for life or death against the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians, Hungarians and other occupying peoples. It is those people who ought to thank our people, since, in the most difficult and darkest days of the whole world and especially of Europe, they had the courage to oppose and to close the road to the greatest and most bloodthirsty enslavers in history - German fascism and its satellites. The people who spoke about us as an example for all the enslaved peoples of the world at that time, are saying today that we are traitors and that we never fought and that we did not do anything in particular in the last, Liberation War. Nobody believes them and nobody will believe them! But what is hidden behind this, behind these slanders? The desire of all these men, headed by the leadership of the Soviet Union, to smash the unity of our peoples which with blood and sweat was tempered in the great Liberation War, and today in the great working struggle for the building up of socialism in our country.

Comrades, today in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania they are systematically working so that the peoples of these countries should nourish their hatred against the peoples of Yugoslavia once more. But they will not stop at this: they are trying to create mutual hatred amongst the various nationalities within our country. Beware, comrades, of these provocations and the sowers of national hatred and chauvinism. In our socialist Constitution it is written that national hatred is contrary to our socialist laws and that it is to be persecuted by the law. After

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the war when we legalised the people's state, the foundations of which had been laid during the war, we did not forget to set up such laws as would prevent the dissemination of national hatred.

Comrades, when I mentioned those who would like to spread national hatred amongst our peoples and amongst our country and other countries, I mentioned Albania in the first place. This is why. You remember how we lived in friendly relations with Albania up to the infamous Cominform Resolution. You remember with what gratitude the Albanian people looked upon brotherly Yugoslavia, which although herself in the greatest need, strove to give Albania everything. He was able with good will and brotherly feelings and without any obligations for compensation, endeavouring to help the Albanian people to lift itself out of their backwardness and to create a better and more civilised life for themselves. But all this was shattered at a blow by the so-called Cominform Resolution and the Albanian people were once again divided from us by the order and desire of her senior bosses, which Enver Hoxha and those like him blindly obey. But the Albanian people are not divided from the Yugoslav peoples in spirit. I do not think that they will be able to divide the Albanian people from the Yugoslav people because both of them have realised that only in a harmonious and brotherly life and with mutual respect can they develop correctly and quickly and that any hatred and spreading of national hatred can only bring evil. We love and will continue to love the Albanian people as we did before the Resolution, no matter what Enver Hoxha and his cortege say and do, no matter of what their bosses wish. No one shall divide us from the Albanian people, and we will not allow an atom of hatred for the Albanian people because of the misdeeds and malice which the Albanian leaders have showed towards our country, to appear amongst our people.

Comrades, I am glad that today on Kosovo I can see that the Yugoslav Shiptars, Serbs and Montenegrins live side by side in brotherhood in new Yugoslavia. I am glad that I have had the opportunity today of seeing the representatives of your peasants, your producer co-operative workers, who have already realised the meaning of the socialist method of farming and who know the meaning of brotherhood and unity. Not only comrades, must those co-operatives run by separate nationalities either Shiptar, Serb or any other flourish, but those which include various nationalities, Shiptars, Serbs and Montenegrins must also progress, because our socialist country, which is to say, our Communist Party, has solved the national question in practice: in our country all nations have equal rights. Today those peoples, who, in old Yugoslavia were exterminated and sent to prison have every opportunity and right to develop nationally and to develop their national culture. This policy of ours comrades, lead to the strengthening of our united socialist country.

When a little while ago I mentioned Albania in the first place amongst the countries whose leaders wish to create hatred amongst nations I did not say this because I consider Enver Hoxha as a power particularly dangerous to us, but I said so because we are very sorry that we are divided from the Albanian people today, knowing their feelings. Besides that I mentioned this because the enemy will try, and has already tried, to make use of traitors from that side and to send them to our country to break up our internal unity. Once again I say to you: beware of these provocateurs, keep yourselves away from them and drive them out, because they can work us evil. We have both the courage and

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moral strength to resist anyone today who wishes to impede us on the road to the building-up of socialism in our country.

In the second place I mentioned Bulgaria. You know comrades, the history of relations between the people of Bulgaria and the people of Yugoslavia, you know how painful and bloody that fratricidal history is. You know that after the war we ~~were~~ the first to approach them, that we first of all enabled them to look honest men straight in the eyes, and that we first passed over the crimes which the Bulgarian fascists ~~perpetrated~~ in our country during the last war. It was not the Russians nor the Soviet Union but we, who accepted them as allies, we told them that they could be absolved from their wrong doings, - of course, not the wrong doings of the people but their former rulers but sins,, the responsibility of which falls on the entire people, - if the troops at the end of the war would fight together with ours for the decisive termination of the war. We gave them allied identity cards: it was not ^{the} Soviet Union or the Russians. It was we who told them that the past should be forgotten, that we are thinking of the future, that we are creating the closest brotherly relations, that we are living as brothers and that slowly and gradually we are creating the conditions for unification, for a federation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. We came to visit them and we witnessed the magnificent reception and the enthusiasm of the Bulgarian people which was aroused simply because the Bulgarian people had finally been persuaded that only by brotherhood and unity could they progress and create a happier and better future for themselves. We created the basis of that brotherhood and unity and formally consolidated it.

In the same way we created the conditions for normalising relations with Hungary, although the Hungarian fascists slaughtered our people in the Vojvodina. We told the Hungarians that we were disregarding the old crimes of their leaders and suggested that we should shake hands and continue to go together. We told them that it was no longer the old Yugoslavia, but new Yugoslavia, founded on the ideals of Marxism, socialist Yugoslavia - and that we would help them on the road to the victory of socialism in their country.

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"We acted the same way in our relations with Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. But with one move the leaders of the Soviet Union and their satellites destroyed it all, dissolved this unity and brotherhood created in blood and today once again our sowing trouble between the peoples of these countries and our people, slandering us in the most base manner. We all know that they are telling lies and that the truth about New Yugoslavia is shown by our working people who are building new modern factories, buildings and other projects in order to replace their small shacks which were unhygienic and uncared for. It is true that we achieved glorious successes during these past few years because the inclination toward victory of the idea of socialism emanates from the heart and mind of our people who desire socialism and can never be fascists, as they are labeling them. Our country cannot be fascist: it was not fascist even then when fascists were occupying her, and certainly is not today when we are the masters of our own land. It is because of this that there lies becoming more evident in the eyes of the world with every passing day. Everyday there is an increasing number of progressive people who come here to see for themselves on the spot just what our country is, what her leaders are and what sort of people we are. And no one has ever been able to say, even though it might have been one who is not our friend, that we are not building socialism. We are building socialism. However, we cannot say that it is already easy today and that we shall already have socialism tomorrow, since the creation of socialism already means passing into a higher stage, into Communism, when one can have according to one's needs and not only according to one's merit. Today we are still giving according to merit. When we have carried out the electrification and industrialization of our country, and when we have created a basic industry and an industry for producing sufficient means for wide consumer use then we shall tangibly show to all of you, all the working people of the villages and cities of our country what socialism means, not only ideologically but materially for the happier life of the worker. We shall achieve this regardless of the blockade and various other hinderances being carried out toward our economy, regardless of the fact that besides the Cominform attack, the reaction of foreign countries is working clandestinely against us. In spite of all this we shall develop a happier future.

"Comrades, this is what I wish to say briefly. Therefore let us summarize. First, let us guard the brotherhood and unity of our people (we will, we will," cried the people); second, let us keep in mind that we are still facing difficult tasks; I beseech you to put forth all your energy toward the consummation of these tasks together with all of our working people, because when we complete the Five Year Plan things will be better. Third, we cannot forget, in spite of the fact that we are fighting various difficulties and shortcomings, that we can already show our working man what socialism means, what it means when the worker gets a factory and the peasants get land, what it means when the worker is the master of our factories and the peasant, master of our land. Let no one think that our creating of cooperatives means that we are depriving our peasant of land. No, it is his and no one will take it from him, but we do not want him to suffer by overworking on his land and still remain empty handed, or to live a backward, uncultured life, but rather that that land bring him a fruitful yield for the effort which he puts forth and that he has less physical work through the technology which we afford him. Comrades, today every one can be shown that the slogan: The factory to the workers - the land to the peasants, has been fulfilled.

"Long live the unity and fraternity of our people. Long live new socialist Yugoslavia."

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MARSHAL TITO SPEAKS TO PEOPLE OF KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

• Marshal Tito arrived in Kosovska Mitrovica around noon and there upon visited the Trepca mine, where he inspected installations.

Marshal Tito gave a long speech in which he mentioned current questions of foreign, political significance and internal life and development, saying among other things:

"We are facing great tasks today in New Yugoslavia, comrades. We have, nevertheless, travelled a difficult section of the road which has been full of sacrifices, efforts and the lack of necessities for our people doing heavy physical work. But, we have, in spite of all difficulties, succeeded in overcoming the difficulties and are marching forward because our working man is conscious of the fact that he is working for a better future for himself and future generations. I would be very happy if I could tell you that your factory has all the conditions which modern technology can offer in order to lighten the work of the workers. But what can be done, Comrades, we have inherited a factory here whose owners tried only to make greater profits for themselves through the sweat and suffering of the workers. They did not worry about hygienic or other conditions, about the workers apartments or about their cultural life and development. They only worried about themselves, and we have not been able in this short postwar period to change all that backwardness and to give our workers better conditions.

"Today we are on the road to achieve this and we are doing it because our factories are today in the hands of our workers, our people. Concomitantly to the creation of better conditions of work we are creating better conditions of life, hygienic apartment houses and the other necessities of a higher standard of life for our working man, so that our people could have a life befitting a man. As I said, we have great difficulties on the road of fulfilling everything which we promised and which we placed as a task for ourselves. But in spite of this no one in the world who has seen our country can say that we are not carrying out that which we promised in every part of our country. No one can claim that our people do not understand our difficulties and are not working with enthusiasm and sincere belief in the fulfillment of the tasks which we have taken on. No! New Yugoslavia is forging new men, new workers with new relations toward workers, because today work is not horror to the working class, it is not a necessary evil to bear only in order to exist, because today work is increasingly becoming the pride of our people and will become a life necessity, not only in order to create means of life but primarily because today work means satisfaction and honor for the builders of socialism in our country. Comrades, we shall carry out our goals and ideals which we have placed for ourselves."

Continuing his speech, Marshal Tito spoke about particulars concerning the industrialization and electrification of our country and stressed the fact that there was no unemployment in our country. Referring to the slanders by Cominform adherents, Marshal Tito pointed out that we shall fight their slanders with truth and deeds.

"There lies - continued Marshal Tito - are being exploded in our mines and factories, in our heavy industry. Every new machine every new achievement, all those numerous products produced in our factories for the first time in our land speak the truth concerning our building of socialism and that these products are only means of ameliorating the life of our working people. I know that this bothers

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them but they were mistaken in thinking that they would scare us or stifle us with their lies. We are not people who can be easily destroyed. We are strong and have always been strong even when attacked from all sides as in the past. Today, when the people of our socialist country have palpably felt the meaning of socialism, and see that it is not merely propaganda but objective reality, no power shall ever be able to turn us from the road we now travel."

At the end of his speech Marshal Tito gave the reason why our increased production still cannot cover fully the needs of our workers. The basic reason for this is that much more is consumed today than was consumed before the war, and the number of workers and the number of unproductive inhabitants of cities has increased considerably. However, with the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan and the surmounting of the paramount difficulties we shall easily meet the needs of our working people who today are feeling certain shortcomings. Already today the federal government is considering complete removal of those mistakes and difficulties resulting from inferior work by supplied organs in some localities and enterprises.

(Politika-June 2)

PROTESTS AGAINST THE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV CITIZENS
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The inhuman behavior and crimes of the Czechoslovak authorities will not separate the Slovaks from the other peoples of Yugoslavia." (Telegram of protest sent to the Czechoslovak government by the Slovaks of the Village of Hajducica in the Banat states.

(Vrsac, June 1)

Yesterday, the Slovaks who live in the village of Hajducica, in the country of Vrsac, held a meeting and protested against the criminal conduct of the Czechoslovak authorities towards our citizens in the Czechoslovak republic.

The following telegram was sent from the meeting to the Czechoslovak government:

"Remember, you miserable lackeys of the Cominform, that your inhuman behaviors, your crimes and your bloody acts of violence which you have committed against our citizens in Czechoslovakia, will not separate us Slovaks from the other peoples of Yugoslavia, from the Party and from Tito, but rather will unite and bring us together still more, so that, together with them, we could hold out in the common struggle until such time when the truth shall win a world victory against all the slanders and lies which are being spread about our country.

On this occasion, we, who live in this small Slovak locality, tell you that we condemn most severely your behaviors and the crimes which you have committed against the citizens of our socialist homeland, and warn you that the responsibility before the world public for all this will be borne by the Czechoslovak government; while to men such as Dimitrijevic, Flesch, and others, we pay our highest tribute, and we swear that we Slovaks, together with the peoples of Yugoslavia, will follow their example in the further struggle for the victory of truth in the world."

(Sgn) Slovaks- inhabitants of the
village of Hajducica.

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The Examination of Petricevic

After a break the accused Franko Petricevic was brought into the court. Silence fell as he replied to the question of the President of the court that the accusations made were correct and that he felt guilty.

"When did you and the accused Dapcevic begin to talk of hostile work"?

"I consider that our hostile activity really started on the day when we decided to join up with General Sidorovic".

"What did the accused Dapcevic say to you"?

"That we must not sit with hands folded".

"Was that attitude of yours friendly or hostile towards the people of Yugoslavia"?

"That was my weakness".

"That was your fault" said the public prosecutor.

"What did you say to the accused Dapcevic about approaching other people"?

"I told him to be more careful".

Speaking of the plan for linking up with foreign representatives, Petricevic said that Dapcevic had proposed that and that communication with Major Kolobanov had been set up as stated in the indictment.

"In whose name did the accused Dapcevic go to the the Soviet Embassy and speak with General Sidorovic"?

"In my name and in his. General Sidorovic told him that our intentions were correct, but he must ask for further directives from the CC CPSU(b)."

"Did the accused Dapcevic then talk with Sidorovic about coming out at the fifth congress of the CPY?"

"He did. He also said to me that we should do that".

Major-General Djuro Loncarevic then asked:

"Did you discuss with Dapcevic the possibilities of the armed intervention of the Soviet Union in Yugoslavia"?

"I discussed the Soviet Union occupying us in the case of a war with the imperialist countries".

Petricevic further said how the accused Dapcevic had told him that General Sidorovic was interested about Zujovic and Herbrang and the attitude of individual members of our leadership, especially General Goshnjak, Koca Popovic and Peko Dapcevic.

"And was Sidorovic interested in the attitude of General Jovanovic".

"He was not".

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The accused again spoke of the conversations with General Sidorovic, of the things about which he had spoken with the accused Dapcevic. On the eve of the fifth congress the accused Petricevic and Dapcevic were in Staljingradska Ulica. On that occasion Petricevic had said that he would not come out at the congress, but Dapcevic first declared that he was obliged to come out, but nevertheless he put the view that that would not have any kind of sense nor effect. General Sidorovic gave Dapcevic the task of talking with delegates who had come to the congress.

"Did the accused Dapcevic let you know with whom he spoke?"

"He did not".

In the Soviet Embassy the accused Dapcevic was continuously warned to be conspiratorial but he was also told that he need not fear to go there. He was told that the Soviet Union does not forget its friends.

"But was anything said"? asked the military prosecutor, "of those friends who gave 1,700,000 sacrificed in the joint struggle against the joint enemy"?

The accused was silent.

"Did General Sidorovic ask the accused Dapcevic whether there were any movements of our military units towards Albania?"

"He did, Dapcevic told me. And I told him that there had not been any such movements".

"Was that betraying military secrets?"

"Well I did not pass on any facts."

"All the same you said there had been no movements, and that is giving away military secrets. Do you not know that that is a criminal act?"

"I know".

Court member Vujoshevic:

"Did the giving away of such information have any effect on your further behaviour towards Sidorovic?"

"I told Dapcevic that Sidorovic was turning us into spies."

"What did General Sidorovic demand from the accused Dapcevic at the fifth meeting?"

"Details on the state of the high roads in Yugoslavia?"

"But nevertheless you did not break off relations with Sidorovic".

The fifth congress confounded many hopes of the accused Petricevic and Dapcevic. When they saw how things were, when it became clear to them that there was not, nor could be any support in their work they decided to fly abroad. They informed General Sidorovic of that, who approved their plan with the addition that some illegal group must remain in the country.

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"Why"?

"In order that illegal work should continue".

"And what did you have to do in the Soviet Union"?

"There to express our dissatisfaction and disagreement with the situation in the country".

"Just as Lale Ivanovic, Ponivoda, and other traitors to our country express themselves" commented the prosecutor.

The prosecutor again insisted that the accused should say to what conclusion he and Dapcevic came in their collection of data about our leaders' state of mind.

Whereupon Petricevic declared categorically "We met with no support".

The president then granted a 15 minutes' recess.

When the hearing was resumed, the evidence bore upon Comrade Kraus, who had communicated to the accused Petricevic what she had been told by Dapcevic.

"Did she (Comrade Kraus) communicate this to you privately or officially?"

"Officially. Later on I had a talk with Dapcevic and repeated to him everything I had been told by Dr. Kraus."

The accused further recounted that he learnt from Dapcevic that Arsa Jovanovic intended to flee the country. The latter had a relative at Bela Crkva on whom he counted for assistance in crossing the frontier.

"Dapcevic told me that he had had a telephone conversation with General Sidorovic, and informed him about his decision to escape. Sidorovic had approved. We planned to leave in Arsa Jovanovic's car, starting from in front of his flat at 3 p.m. on the 11th August. We decided to travel in uniform and to go as far as the national estate at Socica, on the excuse that we were going hunting. At Bela Crkva we did not find Dukljan Vukotic, who was meant, according to Jovanovic's plan, to get us across the frontier in a tank".

At Socica they reached the estate in darkness, woke up the manager and told him they were going boar-hunting. Arsa Jovanovic claimed to have come to inspect the frontier defences. The night was a murky one: Jovanovic and Dapcevic went in front, with the accused Petricevic a little behind. It was in this order of march that Svetolik Rabljac-Tole conducted them right to the frontier.

"The track was muddy" said Petricevic "and I stumbled. Suddenly I heard firing".

"What sort of firing"?

"Different sorts. I think some were pistol shots and others rifle shots. I lay down so as to avoid being hit. Somebody screamed with pain and cried "I am innocent". From the voice I gathered it was Tole who had cried out - he was walking ahead with Arsa. Then I noticed something dark on the path and presumed that it was Arsa and Tole, killed".

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Finding himself with the accused Dapcevic the accused Petricevic then went up to Arsa and Tole who were lying there dead. Seeing what had happened, he took off his cap and pressed on to a covert to avoid having his cap used as a target. Dawn found the escapers under a tree. They discussed their plan of action. Dapcevic was firmly determined to cross the frontier, but Petricevic was, as he claims, against it.

The prosecutor put the following question:

"Are you aware of the manner in which Arsa Jovanovic spoke about Russia in 1940, saying that she did not count and that England would be the one to set things in order"?

"I am not".

The accused continued his account of the events which succeeded the drama on the frontier. He was carrying, among other things, a field pistol, already loaded, and this, he declared, served him for protection. He said that he intended, after all that had happened, to surrender himself to the authorities.

"Did the accused Dapcevic talk to you about the firing"?

"He told me that it seemed that Arsa had been shot. And so it appeared to me too. We had heard that ambushes had been laid against horse thieves. After parting from Dapcevic I went to Vrsac, and thence to Belgrade".

"Why did you decide against crossing the frontier".

"I considered desertion of the country to be the act of an enemy and a coward".

The president declared that the court would adjourn. The trial continues today at 7 a.m.

("POLITIKA")

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WHO IS IMPEDING THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

The second world war was still at its full when the representatives of the four big powers decided, at the conference held in Moscow in 1943, the principles upon which the Peace Treaty with Austria would be founded. Five years have elapsed since the end of the war, and the Assistant Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USA, Great Britain, France and USSR, who were entrusted with the drafting of the treaty, have held, since the beginning of 1946 and until May 26th of this year, 255 meetings, and agreement was reached upon 45 clauses, while 5 of them still represent a stumbling stone in the solution of this problem, for which the USSR bears the main responsibility. The controversial points are in fact: the clause on the demilitarization and denazification of Austria, clauses on countries which are members of the UN and which have interests in Austria and Austrian debts from the period preceding the Anschluss, which are more or less solved, and clauses on post-war debts and reimbursement for goods and services done by the Soviet Union during the occupation of Austria.

Already from the very beginning of the negotiations on Peace Treaty with Austria, a prolongation of conclusion of the treaty, was noticeable on the part of the Soviet Union. Until recently, the main impediment towards a proper solution of the remaining problems was the question of German property set by the USSR. As soon as this problem was liquidated by the fact that the Soviet Union had withdrawn from the justified defense of the Yugoslav demand for the Annexation of Slovene Carinthia, and after having sold our territory for dollars which is ethnically connected with Yugoslavia, to the detriment of our country, Zarubin, the USSR representative, found a new motive for the prolongation of the conclusion of the treaty, conditioning further work of the session, by direct Austro-Soviet negotiations on payment of occupational debts, i.e. reimbursement of expenditures for the 'help' which the Soviet Union had extended to Austria after the war. These negotiations have gone on for the last few months, and Zarubin refuses to give closer information about the course and results of the work. However, Figl, Premier of the Austrian Government, expressed that he had submitted already several proposals to the Soviet Union for the solution of this question, but that the USSR has not given any answer until the present upon this matter. Adolph Scherf, Vice-Premier of the Austrian Government has emphasized, that Austria was ready to pay all its debts to the Soviet Union, but that the price was much too high and that it does not correspond to the actual value of the delivered goods.

During the last meeting, Zarubin mentioned again the question of demilitarization and denazification of Austria, a question already solved, which was stirred only with the aim of having a new excuse for prolongating the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Austria. The problem of demilitarization and denazification lies upon the hearts of all progressive people who have lived through and who were witnesses of all the terrors and crimes committed by the Nazi soldiers. In appearance, the Soviet Union has taken the proper stand in this

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matter, but it is a question whether it will be consistent to its policy. Because, the Soviet occupation authorities in Eastern Germany have returned, at the same time, the right of voting to a large number of former Nazis.

However, the last Soviet demand set forth by Zarubin during the last session of May 4th, represents the culmination, and which is, that the Soviet Union will not continue negotiations until the solution of the question of Trieste by the western powers. What can the Trieste question - which is indivisibly connected with the fulfillment of Peace Treaty with Italy - have in connection with the draft of the Peace Treaty with Austria? This question could not be answered either by Zarubin or by the author of an article published in the Moscow Pravda on May 25th of this year, entitled 'Something more on Trieste and on the Treaty with Austria'. The strongest 'argument' given in this article states: 'The violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy on the part of the USA, Great Britain and France prove clearly the intention of the western powers to impede preparations of the Peace Treaty with Austria'. The question now is: why has the Soviet Union brought out the problem of the internationalization of Trieste before a forum which is not competent for its solution? All those to whom the shameless policy of the USSR in the question of Slovene Carinthia, is known, may think with full right, that the leaders of the Soviet Union desire to make out of Trieste the object of their unhonorable trade.

It is necessary to emphasize beside this, that the opinion prevailing in the public, is that the Soviet Union is prolongating the conclusion of the Treaty with Austria, in order to have reason to continue to keep its troops in Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. There is no doubt, that after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Austria, the Soviet Union would lose the right to keep its troops any longer also in Hungary and Rumania, while, naturally, this does not correspond to the exploiting interests of the USSR policy.

Such an attitude on the part of the Soviet Union, does not only prevent the establishment of normal relations in Central Europe, but also offers possibilities to the western forces to present its imperialist aims before the entire world, as a struggle for the strengthening of peace in Europe and as a protection of the European nations from the hegemonist aspirations of the Soviet Union. (I.B.)

(Rad, June 2, 1950)

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FPRY NOTE TO CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prague, June 2

The FPRY Embassy in Prague today handed a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak republic in which it protests because of the arrest and unlawful nine month detention of the Yugoslav citizen Slobodan Macura, concomitantly demanding that he be freed. The note states: "The Czechoslovak police arrested the Yugoslav citizen Slobodan Macura as far back as August 15, 1949. His Prague address was Rodlacka Street 33, Prague XII.

"The FPRY Embassy in Prague promptly took steps with its note of August 25, 1949, demanding an explanation for his arrest. As no explanation was forthcoming, the Embassy repeated its protest with the Notes of September 27, 1949, November 7, 1949 and December 14, 1949. Aside from this the Embassy verbally approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak republic several times, demanding particulars concerning the fate and reasons of arrest of Slobodan Macura.

"The FPRY Embassy in Prague takes note that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak republic has not given any answer to the submitted notes and verbal approaches up to date, in spite of the fact that more than nine months have elapsed since the day of arrest.

"The persistent silence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak republic and the refusal to give any sort of information concerning the arrest of the Yugoslav citizen Slobodan Macura, firstly, forces the drawing of a clear and definite conclusion concerning the reasons of his arrest and inspire, aside from that, well-founded suspicion concerning his fate.

"The refusal to give any sort of reason for the arrest of Macura indicates the inability to justify this unlawful arrest by a serious and precise reason. This conclusion is also drawn because of the nine month detention of Macura in a police prison in spite of the fact that no legal proceedings have been started against him. All this confirms the conclusion that the reason for the arrest and unlawful detention of Macura in prison does not lie in the existence of any sort of guilt, but that this too is a case of discrimination and persecution to which Yugoslav citizens in the Czechoslovak republic are being subjected.

"However, the existence of such brutal, unlawful and inhuman actions to which especially those Yugoslav citizens who are in Czechoslovak prisons are exposed, actions which have caused the death of Dimitrije Dimitrijevic, the death of Josip Plese, unavoidably poses the question as to whether Slobodan Macura is still alive. Even more so because the Embassy of the FPRY in Prague has not to date received any information concerning his fate in spite of the numerous demands and protests it has lodged.

"The FPRY Embassy in Prague is justifiably concerned for the life of the Yugoslav citizen Slobodan Macura. The FPRY Embassy in Prague most vigorously protests at the arrest and continued detention of Slobodan Macura in prison and also at the refusal to give any information concerning his fate.

"The energetic protest against the unjustified and unlawful actions toward the Yugoslav citizen Slobodan Macura and the concern of the FPRY Embassy for his life also emanates from the fact that this is a case concerning an anti-fascist fighter who, during the

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occupation, spent over two years in Gestapo camps and was subjected to savage torture.

"The FPRY Embassy in Prague most categorically demands that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak republic inform the Embassy about the fate and state of health of Macura, as well as as the precise reasons why he was arrested and has been detained in prison till the present. The FPRY Embassy in Prague simultaneously demands that a representative of the Embassy be allowed to establish contact with Slobodan Macura at once and that he be promptly freed."

(Borba-June 3)

TANJUG DENIAL

The agency Reuter and the AFP carried, on May 31, 1950, the news item from Rome according to which the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sforza, announced to the Italian senate that the Italian government formally protested to the Yugoslav government because of the forced inclusion of Italian youth from the Yugoslav zone of the FTT in Yugoslav working brigades.

In connection with this Tanjug has been authorized to announce the following:

First, it is completely false that the Italian government sent any sort of protest to the Yugoslav government in connection with the fictitious and insinuating news which the Italian papers are spreading about the forced mobilization of the Italian youths in the Yugoslav zone of the FTT. Such a protest has not been sent since the time when the mentioned statement of Sforza was given in the Senate or before the speech was made.

Second, It is generally known that youth working brigades in Yugoslavia work on the development of the country and that every member of these brigades personally joins these brigades completely voluntarily. Aside from this, the youth of many lands throughout the world come to Yugoslavia every year in order to help the Yugoslav youth in its efforts to develop its country. The organization of anti-fascist youth of the FTT, this year organized, on a voluntary basis, a working brigade of Italian youths of the Yugoslav zone with the same object of helping the Yugoslav youth, in the same way as they are organizing such a brigade in zone "A" for voluntary work in Yugoslavia.

Therefore, the news about the so-called forced mobilization of Italian youth in Yugoslav zone only represents a new element in the campaign against Yugoslavia with the object of supporting the territorial desires of the Italian chauvinists and irredentists aimed against the interests of the FPRY.

(Borba-June 2)

FPRY AMBASSADOR RECALLED FROM WARSAW

A few days ago the Yugoslav government recalled the FPRY Ambassador in Warsaw, Rade Pribicevic, because the insolent discriminatory actions of the Polish authorities toward the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw, and particularly toward the Ambassador, impeded their normal work and stay in Poland.

The affairs of the FPRY Ambassador in Warsaw will in the future be carried out by the Charge d'affaires.

(Borba-June 3)

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THE BELGRADE MILITARY TRIAL

Yesterday the trial before the military court in Belgrade started with the interrogation of the accused Vladimir Dapcevic. In his statements and admissions Dapcevic confirmed everything which the prosecution had laid at his door, although at the beginning he announced that he considered that the accusations brought were only partly correct.

"The main burden of your accusation is that with the accused Petricevic you decided on hostile work. Is that correct?"

"Yes, we decided to do that".

"Did you try to that end to talk with anyone?"

"With individuals such as Micunovic."

"Did Petricevic know about that? What did he say to you?"

"He said that I was incautious."

Evidence of the accused on communication with General Sidorovic

The accused Dapcevic admitted that he and Petricevic, discussing the situation in which our country found itself after the cominform resolution, came to the conclusion that they must not sit with arms folded.

The military prosecutor:

"Do you know that the resolution of the cominform ends with a call to revolt?"

"I did not understand that as a call to revolt".

"The people of Yugoslavia have their legitimate leaders, their people's authorities, but are called to revolt."

Judge Loncarevic wished to clear up the question of that conversation which the accused had on the possibility of the occupation of Yugoslavia in the case of war.

"Accused Petricevic who did you think would occupy Yugoslavia?"

"The Soviet Union".

The court started to interrogate Dapcevic on his connections with the Soviet Embassy. The accused stated that that communication had been set up so that through the Soviet Embassy contact could be made with people who thought the same as the two of them did. They had supposed that these people were already in communication with the Soviet Embassy.

"In conversation about whom we should make contact with Embassy - whether with Laverentijev or with some others - we came to the conclusion, actually Petricevic proposed, that we make contact with General Sidorovic. We decided that it would be best to get to know where the Soviet officers who worked in the Soviet Embassy lived and through them to establish communication with General Sidorovic."

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The first meeting with Sidorovic

Thus the accused Dapcevic came into contact with Major Kolobanov. He presented himself to him and said that he wished to speak with General Sidorovic. Kolobanov told him that he would first have to inform the general himself.

"At 7 in the evening" said Dapcevic "I went out into the park in front of the University to the appointed meeting place with Major Kolobanov. We found each other, he approached me as if wishing to light a cigarette and told me to be in front of the French Embassy at half past eight that evening. This I did and from there I was taken by car to the Soviet Embassy. I told General Sidorovic that I considered it logical that the Soviet Union must have the leading role in the countries of the people's democracies and in general in socialism, and that I and Petricevic did not agree with certain actions of the CC CPY."

"What did Sidorovic say to you?"

"That in his opinion the CC CPSU(b) would resolutely hold to its standpoint in relations with the CC CPY."

"Did Sidorovic make any notes?"

"Yes, he took down my name and that of General Petricevic and noted what I had said".

"What did he reply to your proposal not to meet in the Soviet Embassy?"

"He told me that there was no other place for meeting".

"Was that direct contact with the Soviet Embassy legal or illegal?"

"Illegal, of course."

"And was that in the spirit of the letter of the CC CPSU(b) of the 4th May?" (The prosecutor read the letter in which it says that it is natural for Soviet representatives to start conversations with Yugoslav citizens.)

"In the meanwhile the situation has changed".

"You had a meeting with Kolobanov in front of the university, and do you remember what happened there in 1934?"

"The police attacked students and killed Mirko Srzentic".

"Who was the organiser of the students strike in 1934?"

"Our party".

"In what kind of struggle?"

"In the struggle for democratic rights and freedom".

"For connection with whom?"

"For recognition and communication with the USSR".

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"And now see, you in 1948 in the afternoon of the 14th July in deep illegality found yourself in that place with the official representative of the USSR! After a joint war and everything else!"

The accused remained silent.

"Did you tell the accused Petricevic when you carried on the conversation on making contact that you are a Russian man?"

"I told him that I consider myself a Russian man from the day I became a member of the communist party of Yugoslavia."

"And at the conference on the 4th April 1948, in the Ministry of National Defence, you were not a Russian man, but a man of your own country and you approved the attitude of our state leaders. Is it true that you then took that attitude?"

"That is correct".

The Accused find themselves alone at the Party Congress

Judge Djuro Loncarevic:

"You say that you talked with General Sidorovic as a member of the CPY. That does not interest us, because the accusation does not accuse you as a traitor to the party but as a traitor to your country, as a deserter from the Yugoslav army. But as far as the party is concerned you had the opportunity of putting your view at the fifth congress."

"I had."

"Did you have a brochure in which is printed the letters of the CC CPSU(b) and our letters?"

"I had".

"In our brochure there was printed both their letters and ours and it was put into the hand not only of every member of the party but also every citizen of our country. But in the brochure of the CC CPSU(b) there were only their letters. What do you think, was it more democratic what was printed in our brochure or theirs?"

"I did not know whether our letters were published in the USSR and the countries of the people's democracies. If what you say is correct then the attitude of our CC was more democratic."

When it came to the question of coming out at the fifth congress of the CPY the president of the court read the statement which the accused Dapcevic made during the investigation and in which he said: "I would have come out at the congress if the Russians had told me, whatever happened". In connection with this the accused was asked what the accused Petricevic had thought about that.

"He thought that we should not come out at the congress."

"Why"?

"Because he believed that no-one besides us would come out and that our coming out would have no sense."

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"And what was the opinion of General Sidorovic?"

"That we should first contact delegates and then make our decision".

As the accused Petricevic had already stated, General Sidorovic asked Dapcevic what was the disposition of the high leaders of our army. The President of the court wished that the accused Dapcevic say whether General Sidorovic was interested in those people as members of our party or as generals.

"Did Sidorovic say 'Colonel-General', 'Major-General', did he use those terms?"

"Of course".

"And how did you interpret that statement of General Sidorovic that the Soviet representatives in Yugoslavia do not forget their friends? Who in the actual situation were their friends?"

"That referred to us".

The military prosecutor:

"And the 1,700,000 sacrifices which the peoples of Yugoslavia gave, the hundreds of thousands of invalids, the joint four years war, all that which has joined us together, all that aside, and the friends of the Soviet Union are the people with whom it works secretly, hiding, the actual friends were you and the accused Petricevic."

At the meeting held after the fifth congress Dapcevic informed General Sidorovic that the delegates, and with them the party membership, was behind the CC CPY and that the CC CPY would continue to fight firmly for its point of view.

"Did Sidorovic ask you whether there had been any movements of our troops towards Albania?"

"Yes, I told him 'I do not believe so, I do not know, I will see...'. After I asked Petricevic about that and he told me that as far as he knew there were no such movements."

"Does the giving of such information which the Soviet Military Attache asked for, represent giving away military secrets?"

The accused considered a little and then replied:

"I did not in any way/^{suppose} that it could come to war between us and Albania".

They decide on Flight

The court went on to enquire into the attempt of the accused to flee the country. The accused Dapcevic stated that they decided on that because they saw that the possibility did not exist for their work in the country. He informed General Sidorovic of that decision.

"What did he reply?"

"He said that he personally agreed and that he thought that probably the CC CPSU(b) would agree with that. He wanted me to come to another meeting together with Petricevic so that we could definitely propose to him who should be considered for transferring to the USSR".

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"Did he say that someone should remain in the country?"

"Yes".

"Did he say someone, some few, or did he say that some group should remain?"

"He said "someone" because there was no such group in the country. Then he also asked me of the state of the roads in Yugoslavia".

"Did you discuss that with the accused Petricevic?"

"I did discuss, he understood that as a task of a spy character".

The prosecutor read the statement which in connection with this the accused Petricevic had earlier made: "At that time Vlado Dapcevic informed me that General Sidorovic was interested in the state of the high roads which lead towards Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, and since Vlado did not know anything about that, General Sidorovic told him to make an enquiry and to inform him. For this reason Vlado Dapcevic was worried because he did not know how to carry out his task." The accused Dapcevic continued to assure the court that he did not know why the matter of the roads was necessary to General Sidorovic.

There were then further discussions on the escape.

"Were you aware that you have sworn an oath to the Supreme Commander and the people?"

"I was aware".

The defending council of the accused Petricevic Colonel Danilo Kenezovic then spoke.

"Did the accused Petricevic in the period from the 1st to the 7th or 8th August give any kind of details of a spy nature, excepting that there had been no movement of our troops towards Albania?"

"He did not".

There was then a recess.

Unsuccessful flight

When the hearing continued Dapcevic was interrogated on his unsuccessful flight from the country. The accused spoke in general about the flight in the same terms as Petricevic. Contact with Arso Jovanovic was established and the fugitives had the intention with the help of Colonel Dukljan Vukovic, relative of Jovanovic, to cross the frontier in a tank.

"And who would have driven the tank".

"It was supposed that Dukljan would drive the tank".

"What was carried in the way of arms?"

"A "Walter" pistol and an automatic, and I also had a hunting gun".

"Where did you carry the revolvers?"

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"The large one in a bag, the small one in a coat pocket.. We went by car, Arso sat beside the chauffeur and Petricevic and I behind."

On the journey Dapcevic and Petricevic exchanged ideas on the point that they feared that Arso Jovanovic, on arrival abroad, would be able to make a statement on his own, and that the two of them would not agree with that statement. Finally all three of them agreed that on arrival in the USSR they would jointly and on agreement make a statement.

When they came to Bela Crkva and saw that Vukotic was not there, they went to Vrshac and turned to the Secretary of the County Committee Vukmirovic, to whom they said that they had started on a hunt and asked him to come with them. Rain was falling and the road was muddy, the car went with increasing difficulty.

"Did you discuss anything with Vukmirovic?"

"I asked him what he thought of the situation and he resolutely stated that he considered that the stand of the CC CPY was in every way completely correct. Having come to the state farm, we took as guide Svetolik Ravljac who had the nickname of Tole. Arso told the guide that he wished to see how the frontier was secured and asked him to take us where he thought that the security was the weakest. Tole told him that he would take us to a place where smugglers crossed. We entered a ravine and then turned uphill. Arso and Tole went arm in arm, I went behind them and behind me Petricevic. All of a sudden fire was opened on us from the left side, Arso and Tole immediately fell and I also dropped so that I should not be hit."

The president of the court asked the accused Petricevic to describe that moment in detail. Petricevic got up and said:

"I already explained that yesterday. I heard a few shots and I had a feeling that they were fired from a pistol. How many of them there were I cannot say. After the death of Arso and Tole Dapcevic told me that Arso had fired."

"Did you say that?" the president asked Dapcevic.

"Probably I said that. In the interests of self-defence I lay down in a ditch, took out my pistol and saw that someone was lying behind a bush."

"Did you ask who fired?"

"I did not because then they would have been able to hit me".

While the accused Dapcevic was lying, Petricevic ran past him. Then Dapcevic also got up, threw away the holster of the pistol which was hindering him and the two went off into a vineyard. They wondered what to do, the accused Petricevic said that the frontier was probably fortified. They waited for the dawn in the vineyard. When it got light Petricevic proposed that they should both give themselves up, but Dapcevic did not agree with that but said that they should continue along the frontier. When they parted Petricevic said: "If they eventually catch you please say that you and Arso wanted to cross the frontier and I did not know of that". Dapcevic agreed to that.

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Court member Loncarevic was interested to know what arms were carried by the escapers. The accused Dapcevic replied that he always carried a small pistol with him and that he had a heavy one too, in order to be able to convince those he talked to that he had come out wild-boar hunting. He also carried a sporting gun.

"Had you any sort of map to assist you in crossing the frontier?"

"Arso had a motor road map of Yugoslavia".

"Before your departure you had a conversation with General Sidorovic; and all the other evidence confirms that you were working to a common plan. You selected a suitable spot, and sought means to flee from Yugoslavia".

"That is correct".

Loncarevic returned to interrogating the accused on what understanding had been reached between the three of them about their course of action once they got to Moscow. The accused Petricevic declared, in answer to the court, that Arso Jovanovic had already told them on the way, near Alibunar, that he knew a certain General Slevin, with whom he would get acquainted when he arrived in Moscow and at whose home he would stay.

"Then what was your reason for fearing that Arso Jovanovic would make statements without consulting you?"

"Political factors played their part in this - our political estimation of Arso Jovanovic".

The examination bore once again upon the incidents which occurred close to the frontier. Dapcevic was asked how he explained the fact that Arso and Tele were killed, while he and Petricevic were not scratched.

"I don't know. Presumably there was some stoppage in the weapons. It is hard to explain today."

"Your impression was that you had again come within range of the same ambush. But you will see later that you were wrong and that it was only imagination, prompted by fear."

"That may be. Fear gives one long sight".

Judge Vujosevic asked the accused whether he had telephone conversations with General Sidorovic and whether there was any agreed signal for those conversations. The accused answered that he had an understanding with the general that in case he could not come to a rendezvous he would say that he could not go to the cinema.

"Whom did you hope to delude with your hunting story?"

"The estate-manager. Moreover, Vukmanovic had said that it was better to hunt with an automatic than with a gun.

The Accused Dapcevic apprehended on Hungarian Frontier.

The military prosecutor took over and put a series of questions to the accused about Arso Jovanovic. Dapcevic admitted that he knew that the latter had been on the active list of officers before the war and that he had warned the other ranks against the dangers of communist infiltration.

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"Did Mitar Bakic tell you anything about Arso Jovanovic?"

"He told me that Arso had gone so far as to threaten him".

"Do you know the circumstances of Arso's joining the movement? If you had bothered to look at his history sheet then you would have seen."

Some effects of the accused were lying on the courtroom table: a road-map, pistols, a hunting gun and a soiled military cap. The accused Dapcevic approached the table, inspected the map, and confirmed that it was the very same one they had carried to assist them in crossing the frontier.

"When did you decide to hide illegally in Belgrade?"

"On the way. Once I got back to Belgrade I again found myself with Kolobanov at Palmoticeva 27. I told him the whole story and begged him to get me across the frontier. My first idea was a Rumanian or Soviet steamer or motorcar; but he replied that that was impossible. The possibility of my travelling on a passport issued in the name of a Soviet citizen was also abandoned. In the end I asked him if he would get me some false papers, so that I might try to cross the frontier on my own. Kolobanov gave me 10,000 dinars and a section-map and told me I had made a big mistake in not coming to an agreement with them before my first escape attempt."

On the Hungarian border Dapcevic ran into frontier guards, who disarmed him and took him off to the guardhouse. From there he was subsequently sent to Belgrade under escort.

The hearing continues at 7 a.m. today.

("POLITIKA" 1 page)

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Humanite is afraid of Witnesses and Observers of Truth on Yugoslavia

Owing to the space which the organ of the Communist Party of France Humanite is consecrating to the slanders and misinformations against our socialist country, one would acquire the impression that the French working class lives in peace and bouitfulness and that the leaders of the CP of France have only one single concern left - to strengthen the cordon sanitaire against the penetration of truth on Yugoslavia among the French working class. This is how the Humanite came to publish recently two articles, which are two variants of a single Cominform theme. Both are characteristic for their unscrupulous anti-Yugoslav drive, which is being carried out from its center in Moscow, by the revisionist leadership of the Soviet Union.

While mentioning casually the texts of resolutions adopted during the sitting of the Administrative Commission of the General Labor Confederation of France, Humanite concentrates all its attention to the resolution no. 2, the text of which is 'Against the splitting tendencies on the part of the Titoists'. In stating allegedly that the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris is manuevring the organization of working activities and delegations of trade union members to visit Yugoslavia, Humanite emphasized that the Administrative Commission is turning the attention to such manuevres and stated that there should be more vigilance towards such attempts of splitting at the moment when all working forces should strengthen their efforts in order to realize a strong unity of actions in defense of peace. In other words, Humanite had to admit, in spite of its desire, that the Cominform leadership of the General Labor Confederation is trying to place the unity of the working class upon a rotten foundation of slanders.

The fear of the French Cominformists, before the idea, that some of the objective people might visit Yugoslavia who might see with their own eyes and convince themselves in all the basness of slanders directed against the people who are building socialism out of their own capacities, is absolutely comprehensible. The statement made by a group of representatives of the French General Labor Confederation, who visited our country in May of this year and expressed the following: 'We will go to the factories to acquaint the French workers with the true state of affairs in socialist Yugoslavia, in spite of the Cominform manuevres', has shortened the legs of Cominform lies even more.

The danger which this penetration of the truth on Yugoslavia represents to the French Cominform agents, is also seen from the fact that 1. Humanite published an article recently on the same subject. Jean Mestere, Secretary of the Association of French Republican Youth Union, wrote an article in which he invited all French youths not to join the voluntary activities in Yugoslavia. In order to convince the youth even better, Mestere said that he was sure that the youths would not go to Yugoslavia 'just as they refused to go to Hitler, Mussolini, and

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just as they would refuse to go to Franco'. Neither Mestere nor the editor of 'L'Humanite' had noticed that the author of such senseless comparison had denied his own Cominform lie on 'Fascist' Yugoslavia. It is true, that the progressive French youths did not go to work to Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Franco's Spain, but many French youth brigades had participated and will continue to participate in the working activities of the Yugoslav youth, because the people's of Yugoslavia have acquired, thanks to their heroic anti-Fascist struggle, the sympathies of all progressive people in the world, and because they are making those sympathies even stronger by their zeal and perseverance in the building of socialism, despite all dishonest hindrances on the part of the eastern bloc. Does 'L'Humanite' consider the working activities in Yugoslavia Fascist, because our youth is building railways and highways in its homeland?

We would like to know whether the Cominformists from the CP France and their organ 'L'Humanite' are not aware of their senseless desire to prevent the French youth to join those activities, at the moment when brigades are formed in all their larger cities, such as: Paris, Grenoble, Choton, Poitiers, Montpellier, Reims and other cities, to go to Yugoslavia, at the moment when hundreds and hundreds of youths who participated in 1947, 1948 and 1949 in the construction of railways and highways are speaking with enthusiasm of the unforgettable impressions which they have brought back on the successes of building activities in our country, on the limitless trust and devotion to our state and party leadership, brotherhood and unity forged between the Yugoslav and foreign youths in their united work? What is Mestere proposing as a recompense for this - excursions in the country!

The organ of the National Initiative Committee for sending out youth brigades to Yugoslavia 'La Brigade' writes in its second issue: 'If the people, who are slandering Yugoslavia at this moment, have a clear conscience, why should they try to prevent the youth to go to Yugoslavia, when these same youths would be their best propaganda after their return?' Is not this logical remark, serving as a proof that the Cominformists are afraid of living witnesses - the French youths - on the truth of Yugoslavia.

The Cominformists in the French Communist Party are aware that all their endeavors are condemned to failure and therefore are taking their last desperate chance of spoiling things by open treats, acts of terror and even physical violence (a group of cominformists flogged recently four youths who participated at the voluntary activities in Yugoslavia).

In the year 1600, the ecclesiastic dignitaries in Rome, hung and burned the body of Giordano Bruno because he had violated the scholastic conceptions on the universe, while they forced the great Italian physicist and mathematician Galileo, to renounce, in 1633, his progressive scientific theories on the motion of the planet. The present heralds of the Cominform scholastic, did not take the lesson from the fact that, despite all possible inquisition pyres,

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the earth is nevertheless turning and that the planets are circling around the sun. They persevere in anathemising all those who dares to doubt in the truth of the Cominform dogme. This is only to their own detriment. The number of progressive men in the world is increasing every day, who are joining the struggle for the defesne of the only and indivisible truth, the truth based on the Marxist-Leninist science - the struggle in which socialist Yugoslavia is occupying the first place. (I.B.)

(Iad, June 3, 1950)

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FPRY INQUIRY COMMITTEE SET UP FOR INSPECTING ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION BY THE EASTERN COUNTRIES

Yesterday the Inquiry Sub-Committee of the National Assembly of the FPRY for examining acts of discrimination by the Eastern countries on Yugoslavia held its first meeting

At the session they discussed the material relating to the well known acts of discrimination by the Czechslovak and Albanian governments against our diplomatic representatives and citizens. In connection with this the sub-committee decided to hear the witnesses, our diplomatic representatives and citizens, who were the victims of these acts.

The sub-committee decided to call upon all those who would be able to give facts about these acts, so that all the material facts would be at hand for the inquiry. Material should be sent by post to the National Assembly of the FPRY for the committee for Foreign Affairs (Inquiry Sub-Committee).

At the same session the Inquiry sub-committee decided to form its constitution. Sinisa Stankovic was elected as president. He is a deputy to the Council of Nationalities and an academician.

(Politika - 3rd. June)

ITALIAN YOUTH ON VOLUNTARY WORK IN YUGOSLAVIA.

Rome, 2nd June.

From almost every part of Italy many groups of young people, students and workers are making preparations to come to Yugoslavia for voluntary work. In spite of the active campaign which the official representatives of the CP Italy are carrying on against these people going to Yugoslavia, and in spite of the news about "forced labour" mentioned almost in the entire Italian press, several hundreds of young people have enrolled at the centre in Milan.

Initiative committees for sending working brigades to Yugoslavia have been formed by progressive students and workers in Rome, Genoa and Turin. These committees have accepted young people from every part of Italy and from Sicily as well for voluntary work in Yugoslavia. The first larger group will start work in Yugoslavia by the end of June.

("Borba" - 3rd June 1950)

THE BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA DIES IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, 2nd June.

TASS announces that Svetoslav Kolev the Bulgarian Ambassador to PR China on his way to Peking suddenly died in Moscow. His death was "the result of an attack of a serious and long illness".

("Politika", - 3rd June 1950)

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THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICANS OF SLOVENE EXTRACTION SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA.

New York, 2nd June.

In Cleveland the fourth regular assembly of the Slovene American National Council - the central organisation of Americans of Slovene extraction was held. Tone Seliskar, Frana Bojc-Vidovec and Braco Segar, delegates of the Liberation Front of Slovenia were also present.

The progressive American writer of Slovene extraction Etbin Kristan announced during the assembly that the Council had done much in 8 years of intensive work to popularise the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and to spread the truth about Yugoslavia in the United States.

In the resolution, which was unanimously passed, it stated that the Yugoslavs were building-up socialism with great success. It said: "We are proud that we are sons and daughters of that people by origin. We are proud of our old homeland"

The resolution goes on to say: " The life of our organisation and of our national clubs, cultural societies and institutions depend to a large extent on our brotherly contact and cultural connections with the old country.

"Our organisation should arrange more visits to the old country. These visits would contribute to strengthening and expanding our connections with the people in our old country. Our organisation must continue correctly to interpret the strivings of the Yugoslav peoples and to carry on a decisive struggle against all those who slander the Yugoslav peoples."

Frank Cesen was elected as president of the Council.

("Politika", - 3rd June 1950)

KONNI ZILLIACUS IN PARIS.

Paris, 2nd June.

" The independent stand which Yugoslavia has taken both against the West and against the East represents a new element in the arrangement of relations amongst great powers and amongst great and small powers", announced Konni Zilliacus at a conference held last night in Paris by the French public workers Claude Bourdet, Louis Dalmas and Michel Morin. Zilliacus spoke before 800 people in the "Mutualite" palace about "The International Importance of Yugoslavia".

By accusing the United States of America as the chief culprit of the so-called cold war, Zilliacus pointed out that part of the responsibility falls also on the leaders of the Soviet Union, which can be seen from their discriminatory policy towards socialist Yugoslavia. He described in order the stages of the hegemonistic policy of the Soviet Union towards Yugoslavia beginning from the liberation war up to the attempts at an economic blockade and a campaign of slanders.

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procedure

"Can similar / be accepted in international relations, regardless of where they come from and with what pretext, especially if these procedures attempt to justify so-called "proletarian internationalism"?"

"Socialist Yugoslavia never agreed to this procedure. In 1945, she rejected Churchill's proposal for sending Anglo-American troops to Yugoslavia as an "escort" for UNRRA shipments. Yugoslavia in 1948 rejected the ultimatum of the leaders of the Soviet Union, who demanded that she should change her internal and foreign policy, that she should change the leading men who had been condemned by the so-called "Cominform Court".

Zilliacus then ridiculed the so-called arguments used in the slanders against Yugoslavia saying that they did not correspond to the facts. They said that it was impossible for a socialist country to be independent from the East and the West although Yugoslavia was a proof that this was untrue.

Zilliacus continued; "The foreign policy of Yugoslavia is based on the aspirations of solving international conflicts, founded on the basic obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, obligations which the great powers in the West and the East have in practice ceased to observe. In this way Yugoslavia is giving a tremendous contribution to peace. The distortion of the facts as they are do not contribute to peace."

Zilliacus then called upon all the opponents of the cold war and progressive men, who condemn aggressive wars and the race for rearmament to carry on a struggle unitedly and without delay and to demand that the West renounce its anti-Communist policy and the policy of intervention and that the Eastern bloc reject its policy of discrimination against Yugoslavia.

"Although this attitude does not please the two opposed blocs it is one of the first conditions for conserving a lasting peace."

After this there were speeches and discussions and a resolution was passed protesting against the murder of Dimitrijevic and Plese. The resolution also demanded the formation of an inquiry commission to which would belong, besides others, representatives of the WFTU and of the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak syndicates for the purpose of confirming who was responsible for these crimes, on the spot.

("Politika", - 3rd June 1950)

SESSION OF UNO'S EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

Geneva, 2nd June.

On the 31st May the work of the European Economic Commission consisted mostly of speeches of welcome from various countries.

Before the opening of the session the Yugoslav delegation sent a letter to the Executive Secretary of the Commission stating Yugoslavia's attitude to his proposal for strengthening economic co-operation amongst the European countries.

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The letter says: " According to the opinion of the Yugoslav Government, it would first be necessary to consider the concrete difficulties and events which are today holding up inter-European trade. The removal of some of these difficulties would be a great step forward.

"The Yugoslav Government considers that in order to solve these problems it would be necessary to draw up a European convention, which would confirm certain basic principles and states would be bound to observe these in trade one with the other."

The letter goes on to say: "Your opinion, that the political division of Europe impedes if it does not actually prevent European economic co-operation, is well-known. But it might seem that your project takes as a basis for solving the problem of the existence of opposing blocs which would agree only as blocs, and in this way your project strengthens and expands the existing division. The Yugoslav Government is of the opinion that it would be necessary to accentuate the fact that such a conception would harm the efforts at developing European economic connections."

During the session Jozef Vilfan gave a speech. The following is part of what he said: "There is no thought of denying the influence, the negative influence, which the formation of political blocs has had and still has on economic co-operation within Europe, and especially on the development of commerce amongst the European countries. We merely consider that, from an economic point of view as well, it is quite mistaken to consider these blocs as something complete and permanent, something which must exist, and on the basis of this to seek a way out of the present difficulties by strengthening trade and other forms of co-operation - not between various sovereign states but between these blocs as blocs.

" We are deeply confident, that this manner of solving the existing difficulties can only lead to the prolongation of the life of these blocs and the affirmation of them. It would mean sanctioning more or less imposed connections holding these blocs together, beginning with mild forms of unequal co-operation up to direct threats to the existence of individual countries as independent economic units. My country has had the opportunity of experiencing this.

"True and lasting economic co-operation amongst nations is only possible if all people have the opportunity of carrying on an independent economic policy.

"It is an axiom for us that individual nations should carry out their plans exclusively on the basis of their own decisions, making use of all their opportunities and experience in co-operation with other countries and satisfying their own needs. Therefore, in our opinion, the first and main condition for the quick development of European economic possibilities is that individual nations on the basis of free agreements - and not through the intervention of the strongest countries of this or that bloc - should carry on economic co-operation and thus strengthen the international exchange of goods in the interests of each individual

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partner to the benefit of all as a whole. By this, we believe that economic co-operation between countries with different economic systems is possible, necessary and even indispensable for the preservation of peace. It is precisely because of this, that we consider that countries with similar economic systems, previously impose economic uniformity within their blocs - allegedly for the purpose of strengthening economic co-operation between the two systems - in that case the leading nations of either bloc would create "economic co-operation!"

("Politika" - 3rd June 1950)